GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN



REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF RAJASTHAN

1951—52

(1st April, 1951—31st March, 1952)

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

JAIPUR

Printed at the Government Press

1954

Price

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR RAJASTHAN FOR THE YEAR 1951-52

Contents

CHAPTER I —INTRODUCTORY

CHAPTER II —GENERAL AND POLITICAL

CHAPTER III —ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

CHAPTER IV —PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

CHAPTER V —TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

CHAPTER VI — PROTECTION

CHAPTER VII — PUBLIC WORKS

CHAPTER VIII — EDUCATION

CHAPTER IX — MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH

CHAPTER X — LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER XI — FINANCE

CHAPTER XII — MISCELLANEOUS

LIST OF APPENDICES

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR RAJASTHAN 1951-52

CHAPTER I

Introductory

Rajasthan is the largest State in India with an area of 1 30,207 7 sq miles According to Census 1951, the total population of the Rajasthan State consists of 1,52,97,979 souls The average density of population is 107 persons per square mile only It lies between 23 ' 3 and 30 ' 12' north latitude and 69 ' 30' and 78" 17 east longitude. Rajasthan is roughly rhombic in shape The east-west diagonal is about 540 miles and the north-south diagonal about 510 miles

2 *Boundaries*—It is bounded on the west and north-west by Pakistan, its northern and south eastern frontier marches with the Punjab and the Uttar Pradesh until it touches the river Chambal, where it turns south-eastward for about two hundred miles, dividing the Jaipur and Kotah divisions from Gwalior The southern boundary runs in an irregular zigzag line across the central region of India dividing Rajasthan from Madhya Bharat State and Gujrat

3 *Physical features*—Aravalli hills stand in the centre of Rajasthan with their ranges streching to south-western and north-eastern parts dividing the State in three natural parts —

(1) Aravalli Hills

(2) North-Western Plain

(3) Eastern Plateau

(1) *Aravalli Hills*—This range of hills crosses the State, though disappearing at places, from its south-western corner to north estern corner The western part of this range is wider and higher than its eastern part This range divides Jodhpur and Udaipur Divisions and streches upto Sirohi District with Abu as its highest peak, at an altitude of 5350 feet The eastern part of the range receives good rainfall resulting in dense forest and several seasonal rivers viz Eastern Banas Biranch Kothri and Luni on the western side which falls into Rann of Cutch

(2) *North Western Plain*—This part of the State touches the western slopes of Aravalli hills and extends right upto Sind (Pakistan) This plain area is a part of Thar Desert which covers nearly half of Rajasthan State characterised by sand dunes rising to a height of 500 feet *i e* Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions Jhunjhunu and Sikar Districts of Jaipur Division This is a sandy, ill watered and unproductive region but improves gradually from being a mere desert in the far west to comparatively fertile lands to the north east

(3) *Eastern Plateau*—This hilly tract extends to the eastern and southern parts of the State Eastern part of the plateau is comparatively higher and is known as 'Harothi Ka Pathar' Due to

good rains several rivers viz the Chambal Banas Kali Sindh and Parvati flow in this region which provides good forests and grazing grounds This part of the State includes Shahpura Tonk Kishangarh Karauli Dholpur and Bharatpur

4 *Climate*—Climatically Rajasthan can be divided into three district Zones —

(1) *Western Zone (Desert Area)*—This area is extremely hot during summer and extremely cold during winter Rainfall in this area is scanty

(2) *Eastern Zone*—In this region winters and summers visit with normal strength

(3) *Aravalli Hills*—Climate of this part of the State is much cooler

5 *Rainfall*—According to rainfall statistics Rajasthan can be divided into five monsoon zones —

(1) *Southern part of Aravalli Hills*—In this range average rainfall reaches upto 40

(2) *Eastern plateau*—The average rainfall in this area is 30

(3) *North eastern part*—Here rainfall varies from 30 to 40

(4) *Western part touching Aravalli Hills*—The average rainfall in this area varies from 10 to 20

(5) *North western dry tract*—In this area rainfall is scanty with an average of 10

6 *Formation of Rajasthan*—The Rajasthan State was formed by the merger of former States which were administered by the Rulers who were independent in their internal affairs The first Union Matsya was formed on the 17th March 1948 consisting of the States of Alwar Bharatpur Dholpur and Karauli The second union was formed on the 25th March 1948 consisting of nine States and two Chiefships viz Kotah Tonk Bundi Jhalawar Pratapgarh Dungarpur Banswara Kishengarh Shahpura and Lawa and Kushalgarh Subsequently on the 18th April 1948 the State of Udaipur also merged in this Union Later on the Rajasthan State was re-constituted with the merger of the former Rajasthan with the premier States of Jaipur Jodhpur and Bikaner as also Jaisalmer and inaugurated by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the 30th March 1949 The new State came into existence on the 7th April 1949 when the new Government was formed with His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur as Maharaj Pramukh and His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur as Raj Pramukh, and His Highness the Maharao of Kotah as Up Raj Pramukh On the 15th May 1949 the Matsya union also merged in the Rajasthan State Lastly the Sirohi State which had been attached to Bombay was partitioned between Bombay and Rajasthan on the 26th January 1950 and a major part

of Sirohi merged in Rajasthan, while Abu remained in Bombay Thus, Rajasthan consists of 19 states and 2 chiefships The merger of former States was achieved by means of a covenant which was executed by the Rulers and guaranteed by the Government of India, whereby the Rulers ceded all their rights, authority and jurisdiction to the new State in lieu of Privy Purse allowances fixed for the Rulers

---

CHAPTER II

GENERAL AND POLITICAL

Formation of Government

1 *Ministry*—The Ministry headed by Shri Hira Lal Shastri resigned in January 1951 A caretaker Government with Shri C S Venkatachar I C S as Chief Minister and Shri B N Jha I C S as Minister was appointed to carry on the administration of the State This arrangement continued till the 26th April 1951 when a new popular Ministry headed by Shri Jai Narain Vyas assumed office The council of Ministers consisted of the following members —

1 Shri Jai Narain Vyas Chief Minister
  (i) General Administration
  (ii) Political
  (iii) Home
  (iv) Appointments

2. Shri Tikaram Paliwal
  (i) Revenue

3 Shri Yugal Kishore Chaturvedi
  (i) Public Works
  (ii) Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation including Evacuee Property

4 Shri Balwant Singh Mehta
  Commerce and Industries

5 Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia
  (i) Civil Supplies
  (ii) Agriculture including Irrigation.

6 Shri Mathura Das Mathur
  (i) Education
  (ii) Medical and Public Health

7 Shri Kumbha Ram Arya
  (i) Local Self Government
  (ii) Labour

8 Shri Brij Sundar Sharma
  Finance—Group I

9 Shri Narottam Lal Joshi
  (i) Judical Department
  (ii) Legal Remembrancer's Office and Law Department
  (iii) Elections

10 Kanwar Jaswant Singh

(i) Separate Revenue

(ii) Finance—Group II

11 Shri Amrit Lal Yadav, Deputy Minister
Welfare of Backward Classes and Tribes under the portfolios of various Ministers

2 After the General Elections, a new Ministry was formed on the 3rd March, 1952, with Shri Tika Ram Paliwal leader of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly, as Chief Minister, and six other Ministers with the following *portfolios* —

1 Shri Tikaram Paliwal, Chief Minister
Home, Appointments Political and General Administration

2 Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia
Revenue, Agriculture and Famine Relief

3 Shri Bhola Nath
P W D, Separate Revenue and Refugee Rehabilitation

4 Shri Bhogilal Pandya
Food, Supplies, Irrigation Scheduled Castes and Devasthan

5 Shri Ram Kishore Vyas
Commerce & Industries, Medical & Health Judicial Department and Election

6 Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha
Finance, Education & Local Self Government Department

7 Shri Amrit Lal Yadav
Forest, Co operation and Labour

3 *Advisers*—Consequent on Shri C S Venkatachar's appointment as Secretary Ministry of States Shri M R Bhide I C S, was appointed Regional Commissioner and Adviser to the Government in Home and Revenue Departments Shri Hari Sharma continued as Adviser for Finance Integration and Services

4 *Chief Secretary*—On the reversion of Shri K Radha krishanan, I C S, to Madhya Pradesh, Shri S W Shiveshwarkar I C S, took over as Chief Secretary

Integration

5 The year under report saw the completion of the work in some important directons initiated in the proceeding year particularly in the field of integration The detailed set up of the administrative machinery of which the general framework had already been constituted in the preceding year was given final shape T Rajasthan Administrative, Police and Judicial Services, bringi in the framework of common cadres a multitude of

personnel inherited from various covenanting States were constituted In practically all the department the task of fitting the personnel of the covenanting States was also more or less completed The creation of the Rajasthan Judicial Service was a land mark in the Judicial Administration of the State The service was divided into two parts—Senior and Junior—the senior consisting of District and Sessions Judges and Civil and Additional Sessions Judges and the junior consisting of posts of Civil Judges and Munsiffs The prosecuting agencies of Government were also re-constituted on the pattern of Part A States

6 An integrated pattern was created for the Court of Wards Department Activities of this department were integrated with the normal Revenue Department

7 The strength of Secretariat was gauged and fixed as below -

Gazetted Officers—30 (including Secretaries to the Government)

Ministerial Staff—377

8 *Unification of Pay Scales*—The Rajasthan Unification of Pay Scale Rules were issued in July 1950 prescribing unified pay scales for a number of posts In the year under review pay scales were prescribed for the following departments —

(1) High Court
  - (a) Registrar
  - (b) Deputy Registrar
  - (c) Assistant Registrar

(2) Engineering College Jodhpur

(3) Electrical & Mechanical Department

(4) Labour Department

(5) Ministerial staff of the Secretariat

(6) Medical & Public Health Department

(7) Government Presses.

(8) Devasthan Department

(9) Industries and Commerce Department

(10) Mines Department

(11) Co-operative Department (Rural Reconstruction & Village Panchayat Department)

(12) Archaeology and Museums Department

(13) Bureau of Statistics

(14) Transport Department.

(15) Circuit Houses

(16) Farrash Khana.

(17) Gardens

(18) Public Relations Directorate
(19) Agriculture Department.
(20) Jails
(21) Sheep & Wool Improvement Department
(22) Motor Garages
(23) Insurance Department
(24) Settlement Department
(25) Education Department

9 *Integration of Services*—As a result of the extension of the Indian Administrative and Police Service Schemes to the Part B States, the selection of officers of Rajasthan to these two all India Services was made by the Special Recruitment Board of the Union Public Service Commission Eleven Officers for the I A S, and four for the I P S were recommended by the Commission A number of officers to these two Central Services were also selected for being placed in List II The appointments made to the two Services were notified

10 Selections were made to the following State Services —

(1) Rajasthan Accounts Service
(2) Public Works Department (B & R) } Assistant
(3) Public Works Department (Irrigation) } Engineers

11 Selections to the Gazetted posts in the Education Department on the basis of recommendations of the Public Service Commission were notified

12 The Public Service Commission interviewed and recommended officers for selection to the remaining posts in the Medical and Public Health Department Selections were made and finalized regarding Ayurvedic Department

13 Appointments to the cadre of Assistant Secretaries to Government on the basis of the recommendations of Selection Board were notified

14 The committee appointed for selection to Tehsildars Service and the Sub-ordinate Administrative Service also submitted its report Orders were issued on the Committee's recommendations in regard to the following Departments —

(1) Co-operative Department—Inspectors
(2) Village Panchayat Department—Inspectors
(3) Registration & Stamps—Inspectors and Sub-Registrars
(4) Devasthan Department—Inspectors
(5) Transport Department—Inspectors

(6) Rajasthan Tehsildars Service and Naib Tehsildars Services
(7) Customs & Excise Department—Inspectors
(8) Civil Supplies Department

15 Selections were also completed to the Ministerial and Class IV Services in almost all departments and to the Sub-ordinate Services in the following Departments

(1) P W D (B & R and Irrigation Branches)
(2) Jails
(3) Education
(4) Medical & Public Health
(5) Government Presses
(6) Archaeology and Museums

16 Selections of Inspectors and Sub Inspectors of Police were finalized by the Special Committee and orders issued accordingly

17 As a result of several representations from officers not selected to Rajasthan Administrative Service a Committee consisting of Chairman Public Service Commission Chief Secretary to Government and the Chairman Board of Revenue was appointed to examine the hard cases and re-interview the candidates as recommended by Government The Special Selection Board thereafter forwarded 3 lists —

(1) 41 Officers to be appointed substantively to the R A S
(2) 17 Officers for appointment on probation to the R A S
(3) 19 Officers not found suitable for R A S to be considered suitable for particular cadres or posts encadred in R A S

Further selections for R J S to fill vacancies resulting from the option by the officers selected to both R A S and R J S were made

18 *Re determination of seniority.*—A committee consisting of Shri Justice Jawan Singh Ranawat as Chairman and Chairman Public Service Commission and Chief Secretary to Government as members was set up to suggest the criteria for re fixing the seniority of the officers appointed to the Rajasthan Administrative Services as a result of which a provisional seniority list was drawn up and circulated to the members of R A S for comment After due consideration of the representations submitted by the R A S Officers concerning their claim for seniority the Committee submitted its final report regarding revision of the seniority of the officers appointed to R A S The R A S Seniority Committee was also requested to suggest suitable criteria for revising seniority of the following services and departments —

(1) Rajasthan Judicial Service
(2) Rajasthan Police Service

(3) P W D (B & R) Irrigation branches except Assistant Engineers)

(4) Electrical and Mechanical Department

19 *Surplus staff*—Government servants, who were not selected to any of the posts or departments and who were consequently surplus, were discharged A number of temporary Government servants were retrenched from service as and when surplus personnel became available, likewise as and when further vacancies occurred, a number of discharged persons were re-employed

20 *Economy Measures*—In view of the budgetary position of the State the question of revising the administrative set-ups of departments on more economical lines was taken up Four posts of Additional Commissioners were abolished and the work allocated to the Commissioners

21 25 posts of District Land Record Officers were abolished and the work was entrusted to the Sub Divisional Officers

22 The strength of District Agriculture Officers was brought down from 25 to 14 by re-arranging the districts under the charge of each District Agriculture Officer and that of Farm Managers from 27 to 6 The remaining farms were either to be abolished or brought under the control of the D.A Os concerned according to the respective utility or otherwise of the Farm

23 The posts of non-gazetted Personal Assistants to Heads of Departments were retrenched Only Divisional Commissioners were provided gazetted Personal Assistants

24 Consequent upon the reduction in the number of motor vehicles in the State garages, 44 drivers and 19 cleaners were retrenched

25 In view of the change regarding control measures in respect of foodgrains and other essential commodities, the following reductions were made in the Civil Supplies Department

(1) Officers	14
(2) Executive staff	14
(3) Ministerial	495
(4) Class IV	477
	1000

26 Four 1st Class Magistrates Courts were abolished In the Jaisalmer District it was decided to have only one Sub-Division instead of two which would comprise the whole Jaisalmer District with two tehsils instead of five tehsils

27 As a result of the enforcement of the scale of staff prescribed for the various offices and officers a reduction of 1 117 posts in Class IV Service was effected involving a saving of Rs 5,64,960

Tours and engagements of His Highness the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan

28 His Highness the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan administered the oath of office to Shri Jai Narain Vyas (Chief Minister) and other Ministers of the Rajasthan Cabinet on the 26th April 1951 and to Kanwar Jaswant Singh of Daudsar on 3rd May 1951

29 The Rajpramukhs Conference was held at Delhi on 30th April 1951 which was attended by His Highness the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan His Highness the Rajpramukh also visited Delhi on 23rd September and 14th October 1951 and 23rd January 1952 to attend meetings in the Ministry of States

30 His Highness the Maharao Sahib of Kotah Up Rajpramukh of Rajasthan assumed the office of Rajpramukh of Rajasthan on the 31st May 1951 on His Highness Maharaja Sahib of Jaipur proceeding abroad

31 His Highness the Rajpramukh inaugurated the T B Seal Sale Campaign on the 2nd October 1951 at the Sawai Man Singh Medical College Jaipur Social Education Week at the Maharaja s College Jaipur on the 1st November 1951 the Rajasthan Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society and St John s Association at Sawai Man Singh Medical College on 21st December 1951 the 20th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission on the 26th December 1951 and gave an At Home at the City Palace the same evening the Jaipur Olympics on the 2nd March 1952

32 His Highness the Rajpramukh administered the oath of office to Shri Tika Ram Paliwal (Chief Minister) and other Ministers of the Cabinet on the 3rd March 1952

33 His Highness the Rajpramukh attended the Governors and Rajpramukhs Conference held in the Ministry of States New Delhi from the 13th to the 17th March 1952.

34 His Highness the Rajpramukh administered the oath of office to Maharawal Sangram Singh of Simode Speaker Rajasthan Legislative Assembly on the 27th March 1952.

35 His Highness the Rajpramukh gave an At Home at the Jai Niwas Gardens City Palace on the Independence Day on 15th August 1951 on the 26th January 1952 to celebrate the Republic Day and on the 30th March 1952 to celebrate the Rajasthan Day

36 His Highness the Rajpramukh opened the First Session of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly and delivered the inaugural address on the 31st March 1952

CHAPTER III

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

Board of Revenue

1 The Board of Revenue is the highest Revenue Court of appeal and exercises supervision and control over all Revenue Courts in Rajasthan It also exercised administrative control over several officers directly concerned with land administration It is also the highest authority for the Court of Wards

2 The following constituted the Board of Revenue during the year under report —

1 Shri Jaikrit Singh, I.A S (Retired), *Chairman*
2 Shri Hetu Dan Ujwal R.A S *Member*
3 Shri Kesri Singh Ranawat, R A S, *Member*

3 *Institutions and disposals*—The following case work was done in the Board of Revenue during the year 1951-52 —

1 Statement relating to Benches

S No	Name of Divisions	Previous Year s balance	Institu tions	Total	Deci sions	Balan ce
1	Jaipur	261	812	1073	790	283
2	Jodhpur	123	309	432	317	115
3	Kotah	66	122	188	141	47
4	Bikaner	89	168	257	151	106
5	Udaipur	181	145	326	256	70
	TOTAL	720	1556	2276	1655	621

2 Statement relating to the Special Board

S No	Name of Divisions	Previous Year s balance	Institu tions	Total	Deci sions	Balan ce
1	Jaipur	30	126	156	130	26
2	Jodhpur	18	19	37	28	9
3	Kotah		24	24	20	4

S No	Name of Divisions	Previous Year's balance	Institutions	Total	Decisions	Balance
4	Udaipur		3	3	3	
5	Bikaner					
	TOTAL	48	17–	2 0	181	39

4 During last year the institutions were 2 765 and the decisions were 2[illegible] 7 During the year under report the institutions were 1 556 and disposals 1 6[illegible]5 The reason of disposals being somewhat less in the year under report is that one of the Members was on three months leave due to indifferent health

5 Disposal of cases in Revenue Courts—In Jaipur Division the number of revenue cases instituted and disposed of were 40 848 and 39 1 9 respectively while in Bikaner Division the number of cases was [illegible]9 117 and [illegible]0 904 respectively In Udaipur Division out of 33,2 6 revenue cases 32 83[illegible] and in Kotah Division out of 21 2[illegible]4 revenue cases 1[illegible] 8[illegible]6 were disposed of

Administration of Land

6 General—Rajasthan is divided into 5 Divisions—Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur and Kotah—and 25 Districts The number of districts in each division is noted below —

Jaipur Division	[illegible] Districts	Alwar Bharatpur Jaipur Sawai Madhopur Sikar Jhunjhunu and Tonk
Jodhpur Division	[illegible] Districts	Barmer Jaisalmer Jalore Jodhpur Nagaur Pali and Sirohi
Bikaner Division	3 Districts	Bikaner Churu and Ganganagar
Udaipur Division	[illegible] Districts	Banswara Bhilwara Chittorgarh Dungarpur and Udaipur
Kotah Division	3 Districts	Bundi Jhalawar and Kotah

7 The following were the Commissioners incharge of Divisions during the year under report —

1 Shri Kishenpuri, I A S, Commissioner, Jaipur

2 Shri Bishan Das Chopra, I A S Shri Shyam Lal I.A S — Commissioner, Udaipur

3 Shri Daulat Singh, R A S, — Commissioner, Jodhpur

4 Shri Bhagwat Singh Mehta, I A S Shri Ram Dutt Sharma, R A S — Commissioner, Bikaner

5 Shri Goverdhan Singh Mehta, R A S, Commissioner, Kotah

8 *Rainfall*—The average rainfall during the year differed in various divisions In Bikaner Division, rainfall was scanty and scarcity conditions prevailed throughout the year In Jaipur Division the average rainfall was 19 inches In Jodhpur Division, it was 16 inches Kotah Division recorded the highest rainfall with an average of 26 inches In Udaipur Division the rainfall was much below the average, i e about 23 inches Dungarpur and Banswara Districts had very low rains and they remained badly affected by scarcity conditions

9 *Population*—The population according to 1951 Census was as follows —

Jaipur Division	58,58,011
Jodhpur Division	33,57,411
Udaipur Division	31 71,114
Bikaner Division	14 83,735
Kotah Division	14 20,526

10 *Area, Villages etc*—The total area, number of villages occupied and unoccupied area of each integrating unit are tabulated below —

Name of Unit	*No of villages*	*Area in Sq miles*	*Khalsa Area Occupied (in acres)*	*Khalsa Area Unoccupied (in acres)*	*Total (in acres)*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jaipur	6 371	15 601	19 36 149	11 10 080	30 46 229
Jodhpur	4 936	54 156	17 74 080	14 70 720	32 44 800
Bikaner	3 368	23 317	32 06 550	21 15 878	53 22,428
Former Rajasthan	14 469	29 654	47 98,771	61 36 329	1 09 35 100
Matsya	4 266	7 628	37 23 138	8 25 240	45 48 378
TOTAL	33 410	1 30 356	1 54 38,088	1,16 58 247	2,70 96 935

11 *Jagir Abolition*—The most far reaching achievement during the year was the enactment of the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act 1952 providing for the resumption by the State of all Jagirs with an annual revenue of over Rs 5 000/ except Jagirs the income of which is utilised for maintenance of place of worship or for the maintenance of any religious services.

12 The system of Jagirdari has been in existence for several centuries in Rajasthan Jagirs were awarded by the Ruling princes to members of their own clans for maintenance as well as in lieu of military service Persons useful for military or civil service were also granted Jagirs In old days when communications were difficult and times were unsettled this system was good device for the maintenance of the rulers suzerainty over wide area With the passing of time Police and Military forces have been constituted on a nation wide basis and administrative machinery has been developed to such an extent that the system of Jagirdari has become utterly redundant The Government of India appointed a committee for enquiry in 1949 under the chairmanship of Shri C S Venkatachar which recommended the abolition of this system Following Hyderabad Saurashtra and Madhya Bharat Rajasthan Government enacted the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act in February 1952 with the President assent The total number of jagirs with an annual income of Rs 5 000/ or more is 988 and the total area under such jagirs is 520 lacs of acres in round figures The total income of these jagirs is not definitely known beacause many of them have not yet been settled Roughly the figures may be taken in the neighbourhood of Rs 200 lakhs Government will be required to incur considerable expenditure on the resumption of jagirs on payment of compensation extra expenditure on administration and on educational and medical institutions etc which are at present maintained by the Jagirdars It may however be assumed that the Government will not lose over the bargain and resumption of jagirs is expected to bring in a net income of about 1 00 crore per year after the period of 15 years during which compensation will be payable

13 *Demand & Collections*—Total land revenue demand and collections during the year under report were as follows —

Name of Division	*Demand (In Rs)*	*Collections n 13 1 52*	*Percentage*
Jaipur	1 69 60 393	1 32 54 938	78 %
Jodhpur	44 [illegible] 67	31 76 963	71 %
Bikaner	60 99 090	63 0 711	6 %
Udaipur	86 90 8	57 58 173	66 %
Kotah	65 14 131	54 5 305	83 %
TOTAL	4 35 90 038	3 29 18 050	

14 *Crop position*—Nearly one third of the State is a desert area which becomes a good pasture land during the years of good rainfall In the Bikaner and Jodhpur divisions and Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts, only one crop namely Kharif is grown The remaining areas of the State produce both Rabi and Kharif crops

15 The important Kharif crops are—Bajra Moth Moong, Til, Jowar, Maize The chief rabi crops are—Wheat Gram, Barley Oil Seeds Cotton Sugar cane and Paddy are also important crops produced in the irrigated areas With the exception of a few tracts which are irrigated by cannals or wells, the entire State depends upon rainfall which generally fail and the inhabitants of the desert area remain in constant fear of droughts and famines

16 The Kharif crops of this year held out a good promise in the beginning but later on rains failed specially in the Bikaner division resulting in failure of crops In Churu and Bikaner districts crops failed completely

17 As a result of grow more food compaign 71,255 acres of additional land was taken under plough resulting in an extra yield of 33,610 tons approximately

18 *Taccavi loans*—A sum of rupees eight lakhs was distributed as taccavi to the deserving cultivators during the year under report as below —

1	Jaipur Division		Rs 2,25 000/-
2	Jodhpur Division		Rs 1 25 000/-
3	Udaipur Division		Rs 2 25 000/-
4	Bikaner Division		Rs 1,25 000/-
5	Kotah Division		Rs 1 00 000/-
			Rs 8 00 000/-
		Total	Rs 8 00 000/-

19 *Remission and suspension*—Remission and suspension of land revenue were sanctioned in the various divisions due to scarcity conditions, as below —

S No	*Name of Division*	*Amount of remission*	*Amount of suspension*
1	Bikaner	4 01 984 2 5	4 68 226 6-7
2	Kotah	15 20 135 0 0	
3	Jaipur	7 39 064 8 9	2 67 834 0 0
4	Jodhpur		8 96 073 13 0
5	Udaipur	17 33 984 0 0	1 28 087 0-0

20 *Relief Works*—The monsoon failed mostly all over the State resulting in acute scarcity of drinking water and the failure of kharif crops Timely steps were taken by Government to mitigate the severity of this calamity and a separate department with Shri Bhagwat Singh Mehta I A S as Relief Commissioner was set up under the personal direction and supervision of the Revenue Minister Fodder scarcity was the greatest problem and large scale migration of cattle took place to the areas where grazing facilities were available

21 Breeding of cattle is the main profession in the Bikaner and Jodhpur Divisions due to availability of large pasture lands. A good number of fodder depots were opened and Government forests were thrown open for grazing purpose free of charge Considerable quantity of fodder was also imported from outside A sum of Rs 39 00 000/ was distributed as taccavi loans Rupees 9½ lakhs were sanctioned for deepening the existing wells Relief works were started in different places and a sum of Rs 70 lakhs was sanctioned for this purpose

22 *Land Reforms*—In addition to the enactment of the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act 1952 other important enactment and measures were introduced by the Government for improving the conditions of the tillers of the soil viz the Rajasthan Agriculture Rent Regulating Act 1952 the Rajasthan (Protection of Tenants) Ordinance (Amendment) 1952 etc

23 For providing an impetus to increased production of food grains rules were issued for additional reclamation of waste lands and cultivation of unoccupied fallow lands by enterprising persons very liberal concessions in regard to payment of land revenue grant of loans for purchase of machinery were provided for in these rules

Locusts

24 Rajasthan desert provides a good breeding space to the locusts which are a menace to the vegetation of this area The entire revenue staff is kept alert to face this menace During the year under report Bikaner division Jalore and Sirohi districts were hard hit by the swarms of locusts At different intervals the locust incursions occurred but no considerable loss to the crops was recorded Control operations were organised by the Central Government

Minor Irrigation Works

25 Agriculture in Rajasthan is mostly a fight against nature To mitigate the hardships caused due to scanty rainfall minor irrigation works were completed during the year under report —

Name of Division	*New wells*	*Repairs to wells*	*Repairs to tanks*
Jaipur Division	918	291	
Jodhpur Division	278	638	290
Udaipur Division	3310	2400	246

26 Shri Chhail Behari Lal continued as Director of Land Records and Inspector General of Registration and Stamps

27 The posts of District Land Records Officers were abolished and S D Os, were made responsible for land records work in their respective Sub-Divisions Twelve Patwar Schools were opened which trained 1723 Patwaries by the end of the year Patwar system was extended to non-Khalsa area to prepare agricultural statistical records providing employment to 1967 Patwar trained persons

28 Tractor and Live Stock Census work was organised and completed in this year

29 The compilation of Land Records Manual was taken in hand

30 A uniform system of recording agricultural statistics for the entire State was introduced

Survey and Settlement

31 Shri H R Mishra continued to work as Settlement Commissioner, Rajasthan, with an additional settlement officer at Jodhpur During the year under report sixteen Districts were under Settlement operations A survey training class was opened in Barmer and eighty six candidates were trained

32 The total number of settlement cases instituted and disposed of in the courts of various settlement officers were 5,377 and 4,977 respectively

33 The following survey and settlement work was completed in each division —

S No	*Name of Division*	*Survey*	*Attestation and soil classification*	*Announce ment*	*Fairing*
		(In	*Sq*	*miles)*	
1	Jaipur	143¼	890	144¾	797
2	Jodhpur	1690	2944	1227	110
3	Bikaner	324	410	11189	4188
4	Udaipur	1197	1520	980	360
5	Kotah	169	918	23	422

CHAPTER IV

Production and Distribution

Agriculture

1 During the period under report Dr T S Sabnis held the charge of the Director of Agriculture (including Veterinary and Livestock) and Food Commissioner till the 10th November 1951 when Dr S V Desai took over charge of this office

2 The set up of this Department was divided among the six Deputy Directors of Agriculture *viz* Farm and Research Crop Husbandary Cotton Fruits and Vegetables Veterinary and Livestock on the functional basis and the Director of Agriculture was also assisted by six Research officers At District level six posts of District Agriculture Officers were reduced bringing down the total to 16 District Agriculture Officers The Department maintained an Agricultural School at Sawai Madhopur

3 *Grow More Food*—Grow More Food remained the top priority problem amongst the activities of this Department

4 *Taccavi loans*—During the year under report a provision to the tune of rupees ten lacs was made for the distribution of taccavi loans for the purchase of Agricultural machinery at 4 11/16 per cent per annum Rs 3 52 000/ were sanctioned to 111 persons for the purchase of pumping sets and Rs 7 98 000/ were given to 11 persons for the purchase of tractors A subsidy of Rs 10 000/ each for the distribution of Superphosphate and for distribution of potato seeds was also sanctioned

5 *Rewards for growing best crops*—Competitions were arranged in Kotah division among the cultivators for giving out prizes to those producing the highest yield per acre of wheat 10 9 cultivators took part in this competition and Rs 1482/ were distributed as prizes six on district level ten on tehsil level and 35 on village level

6 *Plant protection and anti locust control*—Under the five year development programme all the expenditure under this head was met by Central Government During the year under report Rs 13 596/ were spent on the plant protection and Rs 1 87 140/ on anti locust operation Locust swarms incursion were very heavy during the year under report Breeding of locusts occurred over 4 130 sq miles Jalore and Sirohi districts being the worst hit area The entire staff of plant protection and entomology section including the district staff was utilised for the purpose of destroying locusts and hoppers by the use of power dusters hand dusting machines flame throwers trenching etc The anti locust operations proved successful and the Kharif crop was saved from any damage

7 *Plant protection*—In addition to the general programme of educating the growers in the method of pest and disease control operations, an anti-rat campaign was organised in 27 250 acres of cultivated land, 52,000 acres of cropped area and 30 000 acres of uncultivated area were cleared of grass hoppers Control measures were taken against hairy cater pillar and an area of 600 acres was cleared Special attention was paid to control pests and disease affecting the vegetables and fruit trees About 12 000 citrus and 3,000 mango trees were sprayed against the pests and diseases

8 *Crop husbandary*—The district staff remained busy in the distribution of improved seeds, taccavi loans, manures and fertilisers, improved implements and controlled commodities and other miscellaneous duties like extension of vegetables cultivation and food crops, control of soil erosion, etc Manures fertilizers improved implements and controlled commodities were distributed to agriculturists through district agriculture officers 17 505 maunds of improved seeds were distributed Taccavi loans were given to improve well irrigation Persian wheels were supplied for well irrigation 1306 new wells were sunk and 2231 old wells repaired during the year report About one lac acres of extra land was brought under the plough through land reclamation with the help of the Revenue Department

9 The statistical section was also re organised with the appointment of a statistician of this Department Large scale sample surveys of all important crops were conducted for the estimation of average yield per acre For this purpose six crops were covered *viz* jowar bajra maize wheat barley and gram and about 2 000 villages were selected according to the random sampling principle

10 *Agricultural Engineering*—On the appointment of an Agricultural Engineer in April, 1951, the engineering section was strengthened He was assisted by two Assistant Engineers one of whom looked after civil works and the other was in charge of mechanical works

11 Because of the non availability of funds for the purchase of accessories and other materials the boring machines and compressors remained idle for sometime Later on two borings were undertaken at Tonk and at the experimental farm at Durgapura

12 Seventeen pumping sets were installed at the various Government farms In Alwar 200 pumping sets installed by the Government of India, were transferred to this section on 31st March, 1952 The number of wells in which deepening work was undertaken from November 1951 to March, 1952 amounted to 133 and the blasting work was concentrated in Kishengarh Jaipur Bhilwara and Sikar Districts

13 The engineering section also maintained 12 tractors out of

obtained from the former covenanting states were either unserviceable or required funds for their re conditioning With the aid of these tractors 340 bighas of virgin land were broken at Sendhra Agricultural Farm Out of the 52 vehicles maintained by this Section five jeep were utilised for blasting work seven for agriculture use in the districts four pick ups and one weapon carrier for anti locust operation 30 trucks for boring blasting compost and other miscellaneous duties one station wagon and one weapon carrier for livestock and veterinary purposes

Livestock and Veterinary

14 The Director of Agriculture continued to be in charge of this section of the Department assisted by one Deputy Director of Agriculture The livestock and veterinary section was divided into three zones with headquarters at Udaipur (for Udaipur and Kotah divisions) Jodhpur (for Jodhpur and Bikaner divisions) and Jaipur (for Jaipur division) The following officers were also attached to the livestock and veterinary section —

1 Animal Husbandary Officer with headquarters at Alwar
2 Livestock Development Officer at Kotah
3 Dairy Development Officer at Jodhpur
4 Gaushala Development Officer at Jaipur
5 Two fishery supervisors in charge Jaipur division and in charge Kotah and Udaipur divisions
6 Poultry Assistant in charge Government Poultry Farm Jaipur and Poultry Assistant in charge Poultry Farm Udaipur

15 *Veterinary hospital and dispensaries*—There were 133 Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries out of which 127 were Government institutions and six were run by the District Board Ganganagar with Government aid Out of these 127 Government institutions 7 are Class I hospitals at Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur Kotah Alwar and Bharatpur 45 class II hospitals at other important towns The work carried out in these hospitals and dispensaries is as below —

1	Animals treated (a) Out door	3 11 [illegible]
	(b) In door	892
2	Inoculations performed	15 9 9
3	Cases supplied with medicines	1 46 4 8
4	Castrations performed	[illegible]
5	Cases treated for contagious and infectious diseases	35 31
	Total number of cases attended at Hospitals and dispensaries	5 44 638

16 A station wagon which is equipped specially to suit the purpose of a town veterinary dispensary was stationed at Jaipur for rendering veterinary aid to the sick animals in the villages of Jaipur and Kotah divisions In the current year it was directed to ply at Nasirabad Kotah Kotah-Barmer road to help the migrating sick animals due to famine conditions

17 *Cattle fairs*—Out of the cattle fairs of Rajasthan fairs at Nagaur, Tilwara Parbatsar are important In these fairs veterinary staff was deputed for inoculation and first aid to the sick ones 1 04,932 cattle were inoculated against rinderpest 1,761 treated for contagious diseases, 132 cases were supplied with medicines and 954 castrations were performed

18 *Gaushalas and dairy farm*—The number of dairies were raised to 23 as compared to 20 in the preceding year

19 The Gaushala Development Officer rendered free technical advice to the management of Gaushalas and peenjrapoles, which number 117 in Rajasthan Hitherto Gaushalas were run on humanitarian principles to provide shelter to unproductive cattle and maintained by philanthropists but this section directed its attention to the question of turning these institutions into cattle breeding cum dairy units without interfering the work of Peenjrapoles which are devoted for the upkeep of old decript and invalid animals A provincial federation of Gaushalas and Peenjrapoles was formed during the year under review and 35 Gaushalas were affiliated to it

20 *Poultry farms*—There are two poultry farms at Udaipur and Jaipur Eggs were sold at concession rates for hatching purposes Poultry farming was also encouraged

21 *Fishery*—Licences and permits for catching fish and killing crocodiles were issued Cases of illegal fishing were also detected This section yielded a revenue of rupees two lacs to the Government

22 *Pathological Laboratory*—The two laboratories at Jaipur and Jodhpur carried out routine examination of Pathological specimen and prepared G T V for field use

23 *Diseases*—A survey of important centres was made to acquire a first hand knowledge of diseases, affecting livestock industry in Rajasthan

24 The Planning Commission approved of the following two schemes —

(i) to open 10 new dispensaries within next 5 years

(ii) to undertake mass immunization of cattle against rinderpest

25 The total number of animals benefitted by veterinary aid during the year under report was 10 73 978

Forest

26 *General*—Shri S C Kothari officiated as Chief Conservator of Forest from 1st April to 5th September 1951 Shri C M Chaudhary I F S took over as Chief Conservator of Forest Rajasthan from the 6th September 1951 and continued to hold the post throughout the year

27 *Administration of the Department*—The Department was managed under the direction of the Chief Conservator of Forest assisted by two Conservators of Forest—eastern and western controlling seven and five divisions respectively and one Settlement Officer controlling three divisional forest settlement officers in the State

28 *Area and classification*—The main forests lie in the Aravali ranges and adjoining hillocks the type varying from dry deciduous mixed forests of teak in Banswara Kherwara Baran and Jhalawar to thorny scrub jungles and Birs of Jodhpur Bikaner and part of Jaipur division The total forest area under the control of the Forest Department was approximately 13 179 sq miles In most of the covenanting states survey demarcation and settlement of forests had not been undertaken Settlement was completed in 74 sq miles and 187 sq miles was taken in hand Out of the total forest area only 2 843 sq miles were demarcated before the commencement of this year and 279 sq miles was newly demarcated

29 *Major forest produce*—The major forest produce consists of fire wood charcoal small size timber mostly ballies and poles and the main products are catechu bamboos tendu leaves grasses gum khas oil honey wax tanning barks fruits of Mahua achar horns hides palm gur and medicinal herbs

30 *Forest Industries*—The following cottage industries thrive upon the forest produce —

(1) Tanning industry in which Anwal bark (Cassia auriculata) is mostly used
(2) Catechu manufacture from Kher wood
(3) Bobbins and toys from petty timber
(4) Match industry in Kotah and Udaipur Divisions in which Salar (Boswallia Serrata) wood is used
(5) Biri manufacture from Tendu leaves
(6) Khas oil extraction and Khas tattis preparation using Khas grass of Bharatpur District and
(7) Palm Gur preparation by tapping juice of date palm tree

31 Except Catechu preparation other industries are carried on a very small scale and are confined to particular localities only

32 *Exploitation*—Annual coupes are laid out for supply of fire wood and charcoal The coupes are worked on coppice with-standard system The coupes are closed to grazing so that the coppice shoots and the regeneration might not be trampled down or browsed for about 4 5 years

33 *Grasses and grazing*—Grazing of cattle in forest areas is usually permitted on payment of scheduled rates prevailing in different units The year under report was a famine year and Government sanctioned special funds for cutting and baling of grass for supplying to the Relief Department In pursuance of Government orders, auction of grass birs were cancelled in most cases Approximately 3 25,000 maunds (including 98,000 maunds of old stock) was collected in different divisions and approximately 2,64,000 maunds was sold and supplied to the Relief Department Free grazing of cattle was also permitted in Government reserved, protected and open forests throughout the year except in Bharatpur division

34 *Preservation of wild life*—Shooting of game was prohibited except under licence by the Divisional Forest Officers on payment of prescribed fees The tendency of poaching was on increase and wild life continued to be scared in the State The Rajasthan Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act was also promulgated in the year under review

35 *Laws in force and offences*—The Acts, Ordinances and Rules of various Covenanting States remained in force in different integrating units and no separate unified laws were enacted during the year under review The total number of forest offences in the nature of illicit feelings and unauthorised removal of forest produce detected during the year was 9 079 against 8 324 of the previous year A sum of Rs 74,510/- was realised as compensation amount during the year under report

36 *Fire*—During the year under report 686 sq miles of forest area was affected by fire as against 1096 sq miles in the preceding year Necessary precautionary measures were adopted to prevent forest fires No systematic measures could be undertaken against damage caused by wild animals like cheetal, sambhar, wild bear etc

37 *Kotah Forest School*—The School functioned upto 31st October, 1951 Twenty students attended the course started in the previous session out of whom 2 passed the course with Honours, 17 in Higher standard and 1 in lower standard They were posted as foresters after the training This School was closed during the year under report

38 *Zoos*—The Department maintained five Zoos at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kotah and Bikaner

39 *Receipts and expenditure*—The total revenue during the year was 38 78 231/ and expenditure amounted to R 30 47 839/ The decrease in revenue was mainly due to exemption of grazing fees all over Rajasthan los in departmental gras cutting operations and change of system of sale of minor produce of three divisions of western circle

Civil Supplies

40 *General*—On 17th April 1951 Col B Sinha handed over charge of the office of Supplies Commissioner to Shri Pashupati Nath Kaul In the revised set up of the Civil Supplies Department the over all respon ibility in a district for proper distribution and maintenance of foodgrains and e sential commodities was entrusted to Collectors in their district and the entire district staff was placed directly under control of a Collector who was made responsible to the Commissioner Civil Supplies for all matters concerning the Civil Supplie Department Detailed instructions were also issued regarding distribution of powers between the Deputy Commissioner and the Collector

41 *Foodgrains*—Severe famine conditions prevailed Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Union Food Minister himself toured round and visited some of the famine stricken areas About 10 000 tons of Bihar Milo was also imported Fo tunately the ituation later on did not prove to be so panicky as was expected The scale of rationing which wa reduced to 6 oz in February 1951 was raised to 9 oz in May 1951

42 With the change in the international situation the price index considerably fell down which resulted in a sudden fall in the monthly offtaken which went down from 15 000 to 3 000 tons Shri Kidwai s decontrol policy got fresh impetus due to cessation of stock piling on the part of western powers There was a large scale relaxation the important items being —

(1) Movement of foodgrains from Sironj Sub division of Kotah was made open to other parts of Raja than except to the place in the Corridor

(2) Movement of gram and its products from one place to another in the State was made free

(3) Movement of foodgrains wa made free within each of the Jaipur Jodhpur Udaipur and Bikaner divisions except Kotah division where movement of all foodgrain except Jowar and Maize was made free

43 *Cement and Iron and Steel*—The quantity of cement allotted to this State during the year was about 43 000 tons The total allotment under non agriculture head of Iron and Steel

was about 2,700 tons The position regarding supply of iron and steel remained normal except that there was an acute shortage of corrugated tin sheets

44 *Coal and coke*—The agricultural and non-agricultural quotas allotted were 5,600 wagons (BG) and 400 wagons (BG) respectively, out of which 600 tons were surrendered for Government purposes Due to great shortage of wagons hardly 40 to 50% of the allotted quota was actually imported

45 *Sugar*—About 35,000 tons of sugar was allotted to this State

46 *Salt*—Salt was distributed on zonal basis The quota was based @ 14 lbs per capita The system of nominees worked satisfactorily The system of registered stockists was happily done away with, though there was a pressure from trade at Sambhar to re introduce the same

47 *Textile*—Due to depression there was a general fall in the demand of cloth and large stocks got accumulated with the importers Therefore, they were allowed to dispose of in free sale after keeping it for a limited time Due to general depression, there was not much difficulty in the procurement of yarn

48 *Enforcement*—Due to depression, there was not much activity in this section save the finalization of pending cases The total number of cases investigated during the year was 662 out of which 343 were 'challaned' in courts The percentage of the cases in which conviction was ordered by the Court was 44%

49 Accounts—The administrative as well as technical charge of accounts staff remained with Accountant General

Co operative Societies

50 *General*—The charge of the posts of the Registrar, Co operative Societies and Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction Rajasthan, was held by Shri R P Bhargava The Village Panchayat Department continued to be under the Registrar, Co operative Societies, till 25 9-1951 when it was put under the charge of Chief Panchayat Officer as a separate department The Registrar, Co operative Societies, was assisted by one Deputy Registrar, Administration, 7 Assistant Registrars, one Education Officer and one Publicity Officer The Field staff consisted of 47 Inspectors, 130 Assistant Inspectors and 42 Auditors

51 *Societies*—There were 2,972 co-operative societies and institutions at the close of the last year Four hundred and thirt

eight fresh societies were registered and 31 were under liqui during the year bringing the total of 3 410 at the close of the ye The distribution in the various circles is as below —

S No	Name of circle	No of Societies
1	Alwar	306
2	Bharatpur	[illegible]
3	Jodhpur	369
4	Sri Ganganagar	100
5	Kotah	603
6	Udaipur	230
7	Jaipur	716
	TOTAL	3 410

52 Out of these 3 410 societies 28 were Central (10 Cred Societies) The new societies were of various types such as Centr Co-operative Banks Multipurpose Societies Consumers Stores Agricultural Credit Urban Credit, Cottage Workers includi weavers Co-operative Farming Industrial Housing Motor Transport etc

53 *Financial arrangements*—Co-operative Central Banks were started at Sikar Jaipur Bikaner Sardulgarh and Jodhpur in addition to those already working at Kotah Alwar Bharatpur and Sri Ganganagar

54 *Central Credit Institutions*—The total number of Co-opera tive Central Banks and Unions in Rajasthan was ten with a member ship of 2 441 individuals and 1 159 societies The membership for the last year was 2 074 individuals and 1 038 societies The following figures show their general condition —

Membership	1950 51	1951 5
Individuals	- 074	2 441
Societies	1 038	1 159
Working Capital	64 46 lac	66 78 lacs
Owned Capital	7 5 1 cs	8 03 lacs
Deposits		
(a) By Societies	3 6 lacs	5 16 lacs
(b) By Individuals	50 33 lac	41 00 lacs
Loans from all sources	13 37 lac	1 5 lacs

55 Central Co-operative Banks, Kotah, Ganganagar, Alwar, Sardulgarh, Kishengarh, Bikaner, and Banking Unions at Bhim and Kishengarh earned a profit of Rs 54,845/-, Rs 7,374/-, Rs 628/- Rs 178/-, Rs 174/-, Rs 14/-, Rs 1,488/- and Rs 1,187/- respectively making a total of Rs 65,888/- Usual interest paid varied from 3 to 4 percent on borrowing and 4½ to 9% on lending

56 *Central non-credit societies*—The total number of central non credit societies during the year was 18 with a membership of 189 individuals and 766 societies, with a working capital of Rs 10,98,671/- These 18 institutions included 7 Federations 4 Marketing unions, 5 commission shops and 2 of other types They purchased goods of the value of Rs 46,51,636/- as owners and Rs 3,00,000/- as agents while they sold goods worth Rs 43 67,619/- as owners and Rs 3,00,000/- as agents They earned an aggregate profit of Rs 54,057/- as against a loss of Rs 1,04,682/- during the last year

57 *Agricultural credit societies*—The total number of Agricultural credit societies was 1,706 consisting of 83 with limited liability, 1615 with unlimited liability and 8 Grain Banks, as against 1,764 societies in the previous year The decrease in the number of societies was due to the fact that the agricultural credit societies with limited liability were converted into multipurpose societies The loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs 14 35 lacs and the recoveries to Rs 11 96 lacs The total outstanding was Rs 22 84 lacs The dividends paid on shares ranged from 3% to 7% while the rate of interest on borrowings varied from 4½% to 7% and that of lending from 3 to 12½% There was an alround progress in the working of the societies

58 *Agricultural non-credit societies*—The total number of these societies was 445 with a membership of 19,307 as against 400 in 1950 51 There were 239 purchase and sale societies (173 multipurpose societies, 6 commission shops and 60 agricultural purchase and sale institutions) with a membership of 12,537, 17 production and sale societies (3 Ghee, 1 Milk, 9 fodder, 1 stone workers society and 3 of other types) with a membership of 441, 43 production societies (37 co-operative farming, 5 land colonization societies and one of other type) with a membership of 963 146 social service co operative societies working mostly in Alwar and Bharatpur districts and which became defunct due to evacuation of Meos The working capital of these societies was 13 72 lacs as against Rs 12 5 lacs during the previous year An amount of Rs 11 91 lacs was advanced as loan to individuals and Rs 10 91 lacs were recovered

59 *Non agricultural credit societies*—The number of these societies was 141 with a membership of 15,041 as against 140 and 14 054 of the previous year Loans advanced during the year amounted to 13 69 lacs and loans recovered were 11 61 lacs The rate of interest on borrowings ranged from 4 to 7% and that on lendings from 4 to 12½% Out of these 141 institutions 105 are Government employees societies and 36 belong to the labourers

60 *Non agricultural non credit societies*—These societies numbered 821 with a membership of 72 862 as against 5?2 and 35,513 of the previous year There were 37? Purchase and Sale Societies 415 Production and Sale Societies 10 Production Societies 7 Social Service and 17 Housing Societies The Housing Co-operative Societie advanced loan amounting to R 1 21 l cs and recovered Rs 06 lacs and sold goods worth Rs 1 79 lacs Due to lack of co-operative spirit displayed by its members they incurred a loss of Rs 1 06 lacs The main requirements for the progress of Housing Co operative Societies are lands funds efficient management and trained supervision

61 *Audit and inspection*—Out of 3 410 Societies only 1 738 could be audited owing to the shortage of audit staff Against the sanctioned strength of 4? auditors 7 auditors were only available to carry out this work and therefore the past practice of allowing the supervisory staff of this department to help in auditing also continued Seventy three co operative institutions were got audited by Registered Chartered Accountants whose audit fees were paid by the co-operative institutions according to the schedule that was prescribed by the department

62 The number of societies under liquidation at the beginning of the year was 417 The number of societies brought under liquidation during the year was 31 and finally wound up during the year was 9

63 *Training*—A co-operative training school was started at Jaipur to provide necessary training facilities to the staff of the department The first batch consisting of 17 employees of the department was given three months training from 15th October 1951 to 29th January 19?? 11 of whom came out successful The next batch consisting of 70 candidates (12 from among the existing staff and 58 fresh recruits) was scheduled to commence their training from 1st April 1952 Some refresher course classes at different places in Jaipur and Jodhpur Divisions were also held where almost the entire field staff was given instructions

64 *Publicity*—A bi monthly journal Sahkari Gram Sudhar was published by the Publicity Officer of this department and distributed free to all the co operative societies of Rajasthan and other officers and well known institutions of Rajasthan The field publicity of the department was done by two publicity units one of which was stationed at Jaipur and the other at Udaipur Each of the unit was provided with field staff and a publicity motor van which was equipped with an electric generator 16 mm projector and films radio loud speaker magic lanterns slides gramophone records and microphones The two units carried out intensive propaganda from village to village in Rajasthan and visited all the famous melas and exhibitions held in different districts of Rajasthan Important leaflets pamphlets and communiques were also issued and distributed by the department The 29th National Co operators Day was celebrated at Jaipur and in all Assistant Registrars circles

on the 3rd November, 1951 An exhibition of the products manufactured by the various co-operative societies and cottage industries was also organised on this occasion

65 *Financing facilities*—The question regarding the establishment of an Apex Co-operative Bank made further progress during the year under review The Reserve Bank of India deputed one of their research officers to make a survey of the whole position The Registrar, Co operative Societies, and the Research Officer of the Reserve Bank of India made a comprehensive tour of all the important centres of co operation *viz*, Kotah, Jaipur, Alwar Bharatpur, Ganganagar and Jodhpur to collect facts and figures on the spot The Executive Director and chief officers of the Banking and Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India also visited Jaipur and they had detailed discussions about the possibilities and ways and means of starting an Apex Co operative Bank at Jaipur

66 Active steps were also taken to organise Central Co operative Banks at suitable places at the headquarters of the Assistant Registrars with the result that Central Co-operative Banks were organised at Jaipur, Sikar Bharatpur Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jodhpur and sardulgarh To tide over the difficulty in the intervening period, the Government arranged with the Bank of Jaipur Ltd, to make advances to the co-operative societies to the extent of Rs 9,00,000/- at 4% rate of interest on Government guarantee on the recommendation of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies

CHAPTER V

Trade and Industries

Industries

1 *General*—Dr N N Godbole continued as Director of Industries and Commerce He was assisted by two Deputy Directors of Industries and Commerce six Superintendents of Industries and Commerce who were designated as Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce three Marketing Officers one Sheep and Wool Improvement Officer one Palm Gur Organiser and one Officer in charge of Arts and Crafts School Jaipur

2 With a view to encouraging small scale industries the Collectors and Superintendents of Industries and Commerce at District and Divisional headquarters respectively were empowered to sanction starting of small scale industries with a capital of not more than rupees one lac Industrial Regional Committees were organised throughout Rajasthan for exploring the possibilities of opening industries of all kinds in the State

3 *Sheep & Wool*—Shri N L Narayan continued as Sheep and Wool Improvement Officer Rajasthan occupies an important position in the field of wool production in India and sheep farming is one of the chief means of livelihood specially in the desert areas of the State providing employment to over a lakh of families and about half a lakh of persons in the spinning and weaving of wool The total sheep in Rajasthan is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 75 lakhs i e about one-fifth of Indias total while wool production is estimated to be 184 lakhs lbs i e nearly one third of Indias total About three-fourths of this wool is exported overseas and the rest is utilised in Rajasthan and other parts of India About 14 lakhs of sheep are raised for slaughter and consumption annually

4 As a result of the re organisation of this department the following sections were established —

(1) Sheep Breeding Farm Bikaner

(2) Wool Grading and Marketing Organisation Jodhpur

(3) Expansion of Wool Grading and Marketing Organisation Jaipur

5 Besides the above expansion schemes were undertaken in respect of Central sheep breeding & Research Station Jaipur Central Wool Analysis Laboratory Jaipur Sheep Breeding Farm Jodhpur Wool Grading and Marketing Organisation Bikaner and Jaisalmer and Wool Grading Farm Jaisalmer Detailed studies concerning the breeding of Shekhawati sheep lambing season gestation period and growth of lamb and the quality and quantity of wool produced thereof were undertaken at the Sheep Breeding and Research Station, Jaipur Wool laboratory started functioning and analysed four hundred samples of wool

6 This department was represented in the wool cottage industries sub-committee of the planning commission, wool committee of Indian Council of Agriculture Research and Textile subcommittee on wool of Indian Standard Institute

7 The second Shekhawati Sheep Show and Wool exhibition was held at Sikar in December, 1951 Over 500 entries were registered under the various classes of sheep Prizes worth Rs 400/- were awarded to the best breed of sheep About 150 Shekhawati eves were sold to sheep farmers from the sheep breeding and research station, Jaipur, and 15 farm bred rams reserved for distribution The department also participated in the All-India Cattle Show held at Delhi

8 *Cottage Industries*—The Cottage Industries Institutes at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner continued their activities in different handicrafts, as for example in cotton spinning and weaving, wool spinning and weaving dyeing and calico printing, hosiery, lacquer work carpentry etc A power loom was fitted at the Jaipur Institute for demonstration work One hundred sixty eight persons were trained in these institutes in different sections The three organisations for sale of articles produced by local craftsmen, artisas and weavers at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner continued their activities, and participated in many important exhibitions outside the State

9 *Palm Gur*—Four new centres were opened in the Scheduled areas in which 84 new candidates were trained They were paid a stipend of Rs 30/- per mensem each for three months in addition to the palm gur produced by them during their training period A set of tools and pans was also given to them free so that they may continue the palm gur production without any difficulty In all there were 21 centres running on which 255 candidates undertook the palm gur production work About 1,700 maunds of palm gur was produced on these centres during the year under review A scheme for popularizing Neera was undertaken

10 Plantation of date palm seedlings was done on large scale at the palm gur centres and care was taken to see that they survive

11 Proposals regarding the establishment of 36 new centres for training 1080 more candidates palm leaf products scheme, a date palm research scheme under Five Year Plan were also submitted to Government by the Palm Gur Organisation

12 *Salt*—Fourty parties were recommended for permission to manufacture salt in different places of Rajasthan Out of them only ten parties were working in Chanod one at Deoria and one at Sojat Salt was manufactured on A C C beds The small salt workers at Bharatpur came to the conclusion that they cannot carry on their work economically with their small investments It was also felt that if salt manufacture is to be taken up and made economicall paying, the only alternative is large scale work over 50 to 100 at a time instead of small units with a few beds at a time.

13 *Khas*—The olvent extraction plant for Khas distillation was erected in Bharatpur in October 1951 Eleven trials were taken using alcohol The khas resinoid was also tried in the manufacture of soap Further experiments were made with Acetone

14 *Government owned factories*—The six Government owned cotton ginning and pressing factories continued to work but the output was comparatively small as due to scarcity of rain the Kapas crop was not adequate The quantity of Kapas ginned and pressed in these factories were 2 96 050 maunds and 37 109 bales respectively The income during the year under review was Rs 3,27 036/

15 *Sodium Sulphate Works*—During the year 3 86 293 maunds of Sodium Sulphate (Rohr) were excavated from nine salt pans taken over from the Salt Department 14 482 tons of Sodium Sulphate were despatched to various paper mills and commercial industries all over India The rate was increased from Rs 75/ to Rs 100/ per ton with effect from 1 8 1951

16 *Large and small scale industries*—Among the larger industries working in Rajasthan were the National Ball Bearing Factory at Jaipur the only one of its kind in Asia three Bone Mills and Lakheri Cement Factory which is one of the biggest factories in India employing 3 600 workers The Jaipur Hosiery Factory at Jaipur was under construction About 28 industries including several oil mills remained closed during the year for one reason or the other

17 The Government owned Weaving Factory at Tonk worked satisfactorily

18 Jaipur Metal Indu trie Jaipur made a good headway towards starting a power meter section for manufacture of electric meters

19 738 small scale industrie were sanctioned during the year Iron and steel fabricators did not get adequate quality of iron and steel due to over all shortage of thi material in India The hand loom industries received generally a set back for want of adequate supply of yarn and in the latter half of the year the demand of hand loom cloth fell considerably and about 60% of the hand loom indus tries closed down their works due to a slump in the market The hand made paper works at Sanganer were enabled to sell their accumulated stocks of paper through the assistance rendered by the department

20 *Oil Sugar and Textile mills*—Several oil mills stopped functioning during the year due to fluctuations in prices of oil seeds and oil The Sugar Mill at Ganganagar made the maximum out put The Jaipur Spinning and Weaving Mills continued to work the spinning factory only Maharaja Kishengarh Mills Kishengarh had a number of closures due to labour troubles as also due to fire in the spinning section

21 *Industrial Education*—There is a School of Crafts at Jaipur having 17 sections Thirty eight students were trained during the year and a stipend of Rs 15/ p m was paid to each student

22 *Joint Stock companies*—The duties of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies Rajasthan, continued to be exercised by Shri R P Bhargava, Registrar, Co operative Societies, Rajasthan The Indian Companies Act 1913 continued to be in force in Rajasthan as a central subject was administered on an agency basis by the State Government The Restricted State Auditors Act, 1951, was passed and it came into force from the 7th January, 1952

23 Forty-three companies with share capital and eight companies without share capital were registered during the year as against 42 and 8 respectively in the preceding year 107 companies with share capital and two without share capital were either wound up or struck off the register during the current year The decline in the industrial activity counted for the smaller number of registrations during the period Demand for higher wages nationalisation of certain industries controls, limitations of dividends, anti inflationary measures neutral foreign policy and unexpected world wide depression were some of the causes that contributed to the tightness in money market and comparatively meagre investments in industrial concerns 726 partnership firms and 24 societies were registered during the period as against 553 and 30 respectively in the preceding year Four companies were prosecuted for defaults under section 32 76 and 131 of the Indian Companies Act

Mining & Geology

24 *General*—Shri M L Sethi continued to work as Director of Mines & Geology The sanctioned strength of the department consisted of 20 officers 55 technical staff 100 ministerial establishment and 118 class IV servants Considerable progress was witnessed during this period in the development of the mineral industry

25 A draft for Minor Mineral Concession Rules was prepared A Mines Manual' was also drafted during this period The implications of the Mineral Concession Rules 1949 were considered and it was felt that the royalty charge of 5% of the sale value at pits mouth as envisaged in these rules was low and that the proposal of realising 'mine valuation charge' should be considered by the Government

26 *Minerals worked*—About 2000 quarries and mines for various mineral and stones were worked during the year viz 575 in Jaipur Division 750 in Udaipur division 300 in Jodhpur division 300 in Kotah division and 80 in Bikaner division During the year 253 Certificates of Approval were granted and 125 renewals made 173 prospecting licences were granted About 350 leases were granted for royalty collection and about 520 leases were granted for direct working Stone quarrying permits were issued to several hundred persons

7 The approximate production and value of the important minerals and stones is given below —

Mineral	Production (in tons)	Value (in rupees)
1 Bentonite	141	4 583
2 Building stones	1 7,542	7 40 0 3
3 Glass sand	10 603	
4 Soap tone	37 881	
5 Lignite Coal	33 070	3 64 661
6 Selenite	141	
7 Gypsum	1 75 216	10 3? 69?
8 Fullers Earth	4 ,07	3 09 039
9 Wolfram (Tungsten Ore)	15 ton 14 cwt 71 lbs	3 14 00
10 Galena & Sphalerite Lead Zinc Silver ore	14 990	
11 Marble	1 110	7 53 00
1 Lime stone	71 35 940 C ft	9? 9? 464
13 Sandstone	78 47 6? C ft	41 76 0 8
14 Emeralds	38 Ibs 18Mgr	
15 Manganese	7 617	
16 Mica	1 46 105 Cwt	9 37 540

28 *Labour*—The mines and quarries continued to employ a large number of workers nearing a lac and a half The mining occupation forms a major source of substance in many stone quarrying mica mining tract The wages averaged between annas /10/ to Rs 4/ per day for average male and annas /6/ to Re 1/ for the female workers From this year the mine labour and mine owners relations came under the purview of centrally administered Acts

29 *Departmental Mines*—The following mines were operated departmentally —

(1) *Palana Colliery (Bikaner Division)*—This colliery obtained a much higher production than the last year i e 40 258 tons of lignite coal

(2) *Degana Wolfram Mine (Jodhpur Division)*—It made further progress during the year However the export sale of the mineral was not permitted by the Government of India and the position remained the same 15 tons 14 cwt 1 lbs of clean wolfram concentrates were produced

( ) *Nail Lime tone Quarry (Jaipur Division)*—It o continued to make further progress The total production was 9 974 maunds

(4) *Bhankri Slabstone Quarry (Jaipur Division)*—The production was raised from 54,614 slabs per year to 62,545 by systematic working The net profit was Rs 1,11,066/10/3

30 *Administration of major minerals*—Amongst the major minerals, 21 mica leases were granted and formal taking over possession from the parties was completed early in April, 1951 This constituted one of the major achievements by which the large monopoly held area was systemically divided into 21 lease holdings Further progress was also witnessed in the lead-zinc silver mining activity at Zawar mines These mines produced 1,382 tons of zinc-concentrates, 2,840 lead ores and lead concentrates The zinc concentrates were sold under an agreement to a Belgium firm which returned 50% of the metal recovered to India for re sale Amongst the atomic energy minerals the entire beryl production was sold to the Atomic Energy Commission, Government of India, and all necessary steps were taken for beryl mining including grant of propecting licences The export of gypsum from Jamsar Gypsum Mines, Bikaner, started on unprecedented scale to Sindri Fertilizer Factory Bihar The gypsum mines at Kavas (Jodhpur Division) which were worked for a few days by the Mining Department were leased to the Government of India on a royalty charge of -/12/- per ton

31 *Technical activities*—Investigations were carried out on iron pyrites, soapstone deposits in Banswara and silica sand deposits near Jawar in Udaipur Field investigations and prospecting were also carried out on a reported lead ore occurrence at Gudha Kishandas near Alwar and the work was abondoned due to lack of future prospects for finding an economic warking mineral

32 *General activity*—A systematic approach to the mineral development and the mining activity by the State Government brought much success to the department Shri Shri Prakash Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research Government of India made an extensive tour of Rajasthan Mineral deposits *viz* Dagotha Soapstones Mines (Jaipur division) Mica and beryl Mines and Mica Factories near Amet Char bhuja Road and Kala guman Emerald Mines, (Udaipur division) Makrana marble quarries and factories Degana (Jodhpur Division) Another landmark in the mineral industry of Rajasthan was made by the inauguration of the 'Rajasthan Mineral Advisory Council' consisting of 28 members The Rajasthan Mineral Exhibition was also arranged at this occasion at the Sawai Man Singh Town Hall Jaipur on a very large scale

33 *Revenue and expenditure*—The department during the year obtained a revenue of Rs 47 35 520/- by way of rents and royalties on major and minor minerals and as income from the

departmental workings A statement of income and expenditure divisionwise for the year 1951 52 is given below —

	Receipts	Expenditure
Central Office	3 489	99 049
Udaipur Division	13 69 19	79 198
Jaipur Division	6 9 469	61 68
Kotah Division	1 72 713	59 116
Jodhpur Division	5 11 04	4 13
Bikaner Division	1 51 1 0	12 053
Palana Colliery	4 4 64	86 18
Bharkri Slabstone Quarry	4 332	1 44 950
Nala Limestone Quarry	66 4	60 390
Degana Wolfram Mines	1 36 000	1 11 065
TOTAL	47 43 306	9 6 563

Statistics

34 Shri J S Guleri continued to be Chief Statistical Officer

35 The work of collecting statistical data available in different departments was vigorously pushed forward The compilation of vital statistic data carried out by the old Jaipur Statistics Office for the Public Health Department continued Statistical information was collected regarding the position of Rajasthan in respect of cotton oil seeds jute wool hides and skins as far as material was available Co ordination of statistical work of departments was advanced

36 Statical studies of (1) Election Results (2) Weights and measure and (3) Economic situation in Rajasthan were taken in hand by the Statistical officers

37 Four quarterly issues of the Bulletin of Statistics were published

Labour

38 *General*—During the period under review a full fledged Department of Labour worked in Rajasthan with its headquarters at

Jaipur and three branches at Jaipur Bhilwara and Jodhpur Shri S N Shukla remained in charge of the department assisted by eight Assistants

39 The Indian Boilers Act 1923 was adopted by the Rajasthan Government The Draft Model Rules under the Indian Factories Act 1948, were finalized The Government appointed the Labour officers as Workmen s Compensation Commissioners also for their respective areas The Government published the Draft Rules for the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 for inviting public opinion

40 *Industrial Tribunal* —Many industrial disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunals and in certain cases awards were given and published

41 *Inspection* —The total number of factories coming under the Indian Factories Act 1948 in Rajasthan were 434 employing 34 500 workers approximately The Inspectorate of the department made 254 inspections during the year One Inspector of Factories was sent for training Out of 603 accidents reported during the year two were fatal 19 serious and 582 of minor nature Almost all the accidents were investigated by the Inspectors in their respective areas Nine prosecutions were instituted against the managements of the factories in contravention of the Factories Act

42 *Industrial relations* —The relations between the employers and the employees remained on the whole cordial throughout the year except stray strikes in a few mills which were timely attended by the Department and amicably settled A long lock out took place in Gujrat Bidi Works Kotah on the issue of the demand in increase in wage rates by workers for the settlement of which a conciliation board was appointed as also for settling a dispute between the Nathdwara Motor Company and their workers The total number of complaints received was 260 out of which 164 were decided in favour of complainants and 68 against them Sixty complaints related to wages 58 to employment and unemployment 14 to working conditions 52 to industrial relations and 78 to personal matters 108 industrial disputes were received by the department under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 Out of these 40 were completely settled 36 were partially settled and ten were referred to Industrial Tribunals

43 *Statistics* —One Labour Statistical Officer was appointed for collecting all necessary information on all labour problems required by the department Nearly 70 factories were surveyed

44 *Employment Exchanges* —These were set up in sufficient number for providing opportunities of employment to the un employed The set up of this department included one Sub Regional Employment Officer for Rajasthan at Jaipur and six Employment Officers at Jaipur, Jodhpur Bikaner Bhilwara Alwar and Kotah The number of persons registered and provided employment were 17 419 and 6 135 respectively

52 *Custom offence*—Total cases instituted were 19 717 out of which 11 158 were decided Some good cases of smuggling were also detected

53 *Cattle fair*—Seventy five cattle fairs were held and the income on export of cattle was Rs 169 938/

54 *Excise*—Rajasthan Excise Act 1950 Central Opium Act of 1857 and 1878 and Dangerous Drugs Act 1930 and Opium Smoking Act of 950 continued to be in force in Rajasthan During the year fourteen distilleries worked in Rajasthan with a total production of country liquor of 3 ,0 180 L P gallons 1905 Excise cases of illicit distillation were instituted

55 About 19 ,00 acres of land was put under poppy cultivation during the year With a view to encouraging detection of opium smuggling cases Government announced rules for payment of rewards to informers

Transport Department

56 *General*—During the period under review Col B Sinha remained Transport Commissioner

57 With the coming into force of the Rajasthan Motor Vehicles Rules 1951 with effect from 1st April 1951 all the motor vehicle owners were requested to obtain fresh registration marks in place of the old ones The work in this respect progressed satisfactorily The total number of motor vehicles registered in the various districts upto 31st December 1951 was 9 807 The motor vehicles owned by Rulers and the tractors used for agricultural purposes were registered free of charge The Collectors and District Magistrates were made the Registering Authorities for the purposes of chapter 3 of the Motor Vehicles Rules and the Act for their respective districts Power to grant temporary permits under section 62 of the Motor Vehicle Act for a return trip only to be taken within a week from the date of issue were delegated to the Registering Authorities for their districts

58 *Control of transport vehicles*—The control of all transport vehicles of Rajasthan was exercised by the State Transport Authority under the chairmanship of the Minister for Transport and the supervisory control was exercised through the Regional Transport Authorities The Transport Minister was the Chairman of the State Transport Authority which consisted of six members besides the Chairman and one Transport Commissioner who acted as a member and Secretary of the State Transport Authority The Divisional Commissioners were appointed as Chairman of the Regional Transport Authorities at Jaipur Jodhpur and Udaipur The Regional Transport Officer was the Secretary of the Regional Transport Authority

59 During the year under review most of the monopolies were dissolved without trouble by the Regional Transport Authorities Upto 31st December 1951 the Regional Transport Authorities issued

392 permits to operators for the Stage Carriages, 115 Contract Carriages and motor cab permits, 272 private carriers' permits and 577 public carriers' permits

60 *Government owned transport*—During the period under report, there were two such transport services owned exclusively by the Government and covering route mileage of 282 The following are the routes covered by Government owned transport —

1 Tonk-Deoli-Jahazpur
2 Tonk-Niwai
3 Dungarpur Kherwara
4 Dungarpur-Galiakot
5 Dungarpur-Ratanpur
6 Dungarpur-Banswara
7 Dungarpur-Peeth

61 The Rajasthan Government had also major shares in four leading Transport companies

62 *Stabilisation of fares and freights*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Motor Vehicles Act the Government fixed the following maximum rates of fares and freight for transport vehicles in Rajasthan —

1 *Stage Carriages*

(a) Maximum fares which may be charged on A class route (cemented or metalled) 8 pies per mile per passenger

(b) Maximum fares which may be charged on B class route (Gravel or kankar) 11 pies per mile per passenger

(c) Maximum fares which may be charged for C' class route (Fair weather or katcha) 14 pies per mile per passenger

2 *Public Carriers*

(a) Maximum freight to be charged for carrying load on A class route (cemented or metalled 3 pies per mile per maund

(b) Maximum freight to be charged for carrying load on B class route (Gravel or kankar) 3½ pies per mile per maund

(c) Maximum freight to be charged for carrying load on C class route (Fair weather or katcha) 5 pies per maund per mile

Motor Cabs—In exercise of the powers conferred by section

50 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939 the Regional Transport Authorities fixed the following rates of fares that may be charged by the Motor cabs in their respective regions —

1 Hire

	Jaipur	*Jodhpur*	*Udaipur*
Within municipal limits	/12/ for the first mile & /8/ for subsequent mile	/10/ per mile & /8/ per mile for return journey	/9/ per mile

2 Detention charges —/2/ for every five minutes subject to a maximum of Rs 10/ for 24 hours

3 Luggage charges —/2/ for every package carried outside on luggage carrier

63 There were only two or three registered motor owners unions and association in Rajasthan Efforts were in progress to get other unions and associations registered

CHAPTER VI

PROTECTION

Legislation

1 During the year under review 33 Acts were promulgated in Rajasthan A complete list of the laws is given at Appendix I

2 In pursuance of article 174 (2) (a) read with article 238 of the Constitution of India, the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly met on the 29th March, 1952 at Jaipur for its first session after the general elections Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode, M L A was appointed to perform the duties of the Speaker of the Assembly until Shri Narottam Lal Joshi was duly elected and appointed as such in pursuance of article 188 read with article 238 of the Constitution

Justic

3 *High Court*—Hon'ble Mr Justice Kailash Nath Wanchoo continued as the Chief Justice of the High Court The number of judges including the Chief Justice was four Hon'ble Mr Justice K K Sharma was appointed as judge of the High Court from the 15th June 1951 Hon'ble Mr Justice Nawal Kishore retired on the 4th November, 1951

4 *District and subordinate courts*—During the year under review the court of Civil and Additional Sessions Judge at Jhunjhunu was abolished and a court of District & Sessions Judge created there instead The court of Civil Judge Udaipur was abolished and its jurisdiction transferred to the court of Civil Jugde, Udaipur The Munsiffs' courts at Jhunjhunu, Jaisalmer and Dungarpur and the Court of Additional Munsiff at Sojat were abolished and courts of Civil Judges were created in their place The Munsiffs' Courts at Bap Itawa, Sangod, Atru Salumber and Khetri were also abolished and their jurisdiction was transferred to the nearest courts

5 Courts of small causes were established at Jodhpur, Jaipur and Udaipur from the 2nd January, 1952 A temporary court of Munsif at Nathdwara was created

6 The position at the end of the year was as under —

(i) District & Sessions Courts	16
(ii) Civil & Additional Sessions Courts	14
(iii) Civil Judges Courts	23
(iv) Munsiffs' Courts	75
(v) Small Cause Courts	3

7 *The magistracy*—The Collectors of districts and Assistant Collectors in charge of sub divisions worked as ex-officio District Magistrates and Sub Divisional Magistrates respectively Tehsildars with an exception of a few also exercised second class magisterial

‌0 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939 the Regional Transport Authorities fixed the following rates of fares that may be charged by the Motor cabs in their respective regions —

1 *Hire*

	Jaipur	*Jodhpur*	*Udaipur*
Within municipal limits	/12/ for the first mile & /8/ for subsequent mile	/10/ per mile & /8/ per mile for return journey	/0/ per mile

2 *Detention charges*—/2/ for every five minutes subject to a maximum of Rs 10/ for 24 hours

3 *Luggage charges*—/2/ for every package carried outside on luggage carrier

63 There were only two or three registered motor owners unions and association in Rajasthan Efforts were in progress to get other unions and associations registered

CHAPTER VI

PROTECTION

Legislation

1 During the year under review 33 Acts were promulgated in Rajasthan A complete list of the laws is given at Appendix I

2 In pursuance of article 174 (2) (a) read with article 238 of the Constitution of India, the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly met on the 29th March, 1952 at Jaipur for its first session after the general elections Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode, M L A was appointed to perform the duties of the Speaker of the Assembly until Shri Narottam Lal Joshi was duly elected and appointed as such in pursuance of article 188 read with article 238 of the Constitution

Justic

3 *High Court*—Hon'ble Mr Justice Kailash Nath Wanchoo continued as the Chief Justice of the High Court The number of judges including the Chief Justice was four Hon'ble Mr Justice K K Sharma was appointed as judge of the High Court from the 15th June 1951 Hon'ble Mr Justice Nawal Kishore retired on the 4th November, 1951

4 *District and subordinate courts*—During the year under review the court of Civil and Additional Sessions Judge at Jhunjhunu was abolished and a court of District & Sessions Judge created there instead The court of Civil Judge, Udaipur was abolished and its jurisdiction transferred to the court of Civil Jugde, Udaipur The Munsiffs' courts at Jhunjhunu Jaisalmer and Dungarpur and the Court of Additional Munsiff at Sojat were abolished and courts of Civil Judges were created in their place The Munsiffs' Courts at Bap Itawa, Sangod Atru Salumber and Khetri were also abolished and their jurisdiction was transferred to the nearest courts

5 Courts of small causes were established at Jodhpur, Jaipur and Udaipur from the 2nd January, 1952 A temporary court of Munsif at Nathdwara was created

6 The position at the end of the year was as under —

(i) District & Sessions Courts	16
(ii) Civil & Additional Sessions Courts	14
(iii) Civil Judges' Courts	23
(iv) Munsiffs' Courts	75
(v) Small Cause Courts	3

7 *The magistracy*—The Collectors of districts and Assistant Collectors in charge of sub divisions worked as ex-officio District Magistrates and Sub Divisional Magistrates respectively Tehsil with an exception of a few also exercised second class magis

powers To cope with the criminal work courts of Extra Magistrates also functioned during the year under report The number of cases decided and other consolidated returns during the year are given in appendices II III IV & V

Elections

8 *General*—The outstanding event of the year was the First General Elections to the House of the People and the Rajasthan State Legislative Assembly Shri P N Shinghal held charge of the Election Department as Chief Electoral Officer and ex-officio Election Secretary to the Government In July 1951 Collectors were appointed a ex officio District Electoral Officers Each district was taken as a unit for election purposes and depending on the size of the district a Deputy Electoral Officer an Assistant Electoral Officer and an Inspector was appointed for each district Before elections in October 1951 the State was divided into six *ones and six officers four in the grade of* collectors and two in the grade of sub divisional officers were appointed and placed in charge of the zone

9 With no previous experience the general elections raised some special problems in some parts of thte State The administrative machinery was still in the process of re organisation Communications and transport facilities were mostly inadequate and the desert area of the State added further difficulties in transport arrangements In addition ectional and agrarian tensions and the hostilities of dispossessed privileged classes gave cause for anxiety in regard to maintenance of law and order Largely due to the precautionary measure taken by the Government the good sense exhibited by the various sections of the population and above all the sincerity of the public servants all doubts and misgivings were dispelled

10 *Mock pollings and rehearsal*—To educate the electorate and to make the election machinery capable of understasding the techniques of election—theoritical and practical—mock—pollings and polling rehearsals were arranged and organised (before the polling period) at a good number of places Mock polling at Udaipur which was attended by all the Returning Officers and other Government Officers was personally upervised by the Chief Election Commissioner *India* To *give a finishing touch to all arrangements* connected with the actual conduct of the elections a conference of the Collectors and the Commissioners was convened in the month of December 1951

11 *Elections and their results*—It is a matter of great satisfaction that in spite of this being the first general election on the basis of adult franchise with many difficulties enumerated above and the heat generated by the candidates and their agents etc the polling (which commenced from 4th January and lasted upto 24th January 1954) was concluded peacefully and the elections were complete satisfactorily before the 16th February 1954

12 The elections were contested by the Congress Krishikar Lok Party, Ram Rajya Parishad Jan Sangh, Hindu Mahasabha, Socialist, Communist, Independents, Kisan Janta Sanyukta Party, Scheduled Caste Federation, Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party and the Forward Block Symbols to the various organised political parties in Rajasthan were allotted in September 1951

13 In all 6,804 polling stations were established with 8,578 booths for which 5,570 buildings were requisitioned These were worked by 46 000 hands

14 There were 75,01 642 electorate and 33,36,850 votes were polled The average polling for Rajasthan was 44 5% in General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly Highest polling 60 8% was recorded in Bikaner Division, while the lowest 28 7% was recorded in Kotah Division Amongst the various districts, Dungarpur recorded the highest polling 74 5% and Bundi the lowest 23 5% There was slightly more voting for the seats of the House of the People

15 Out of 160 seats for the State Legislative Assembly, there were contests for 153 seats There were 626 candidates in the field out of which 153 were declared duly elected while 473 candidates lost the elections Seven seats—5 reserved and two general—were won by the Congress party unopposed

16 For the 20 seats of the House of the People 74 candidates contested elections, out of whom 54 lost the elections

17 The highest percentage (39 5) of votes obtained by congress party while the lowest percentage (02) of votes were obtained by Kisan Janta Sanyukta Party in the elections to the State Legislative Assembly and the highest percentage (41 4) of votes obtained by Congress Party in the election of the House of the People while the lowest percentage (02) recorded by Community Party

18 6,440 postal ballot-papers were issued out of which 1 447 were received back by the Returning Officers in time

19 The names of the duly elected members to the State Assembly and the members elected to represent this State in the House of the People are given at Appendices VI and VII

20 *Income and expenditure*—The total expenditure on General Elections for the three years came to Rs 48 00 000/- approximately Total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs 27,55,363/- Total receipts during the year were Rs 1,37 626/-

Police

21 *General*—Shri N C Mishra I P held charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police during the year under report The Rajasthan State is comprised of five ranges each under a Deputy Inspector General of Police 25 districts 126 circles and 484 Police Stations

22 *Law and order position*—During the year under review the position remained quite trying for the police Due to the political changes brought about by the merger of States and the Government decision taken in regard to the abolition of the jagirdari system the relations between the jagirdar and the tenant remained almost strained throughout the year and the sectarian feelings between the jats and the rajputs got further accelerated due to the settlement operations which were ordered to be carried out in jagir held areas The agrarian agitators and interested elements carried on their propaganda among the masses by delivering inspirational speeches Vigorous propaganda was also carried out by the various political parties both in the urban and the rural areas for the forth coming General Elections and necessary precautionery measures for the maintenance of peace had to be taken by posting additional police R A C and C R P at important place The elections all over Rajasthan which commenced in the first week of January and continued till the end of month passed off peacefully and with commendable success except for a few minor incidents in the Jodhpur Division

23 The main threat to law and order position in the State was from organised gang of dacoits equipped with modern weapons roaming the countryside in search of loot apart from Pakistan across the border The police remained extremely vigilant and thought it was not always possible to prevent heinous crime partly in view of the large distance and the nature of the terrin of the State large number of desparadc were liquidated either by shooting dead or by making arrest of the dacoits Notwithstanding the heavy responsibilities thrown on the police a definite and progressive decline in all kinds of crime was noticed during the year under review

24 *Crime position*—The department made itself conspicuou by bringing about a decrease in crime in all directions—dacoity by 89 robbery 111 murder 98 riots 83 burglary 890 cattle lifting 1 042 which represent a net decrease of 24 86 15 28 19 56 9 86 and 28 8 respectively over the figures of the corresponding year 1949 The crime statistics given below will show a downward decrease of crime under heinou offences —

	Nature of crime	1950	1951
1	Dacoity	330	269
2	Robbery	6[illegible]4	615
3	Murder	[illegible]99	408
4	Burglary	8 017	8 038
5	Cattle lifting	[illegible]869	578
6	Ordinary thefts	[illegible] 96	4 [illegible]1
7	Riots	988	1 0[illegible]9
8	*Miscellaneous*	10 15	8 970
	TOTAL	28 678	6 158

25 *Gangs of dacoits*—The gangs of dacoits operating in Rajasthan can briefly be divided into three zonal groups (i) Aravali (ii) sand dunes and (iii) Chambal ravines There were about eleven important gangs of dacoits working in Jodhpur Bikaner and Kotah Divisions and with the Aravali hills for shelter it was a major problem to tackle them properly The operations carried out for the liquidation of the notorious gangs of outlaws was a masterpiece of organisation resulting in 21 captures, 29 deaths and 5 disablement of notorious dacoits and capturing of a large quantity of arms and ammunition and looted property In some of the encounters with the dacoits almost pitch battles took place resulting in casualties on either side Eight conferences of gazetted and non-gazetted officers were held at Ajmer, Barmer, Pali and Jodhpur for devising ways and means to liquidate these gangs

26 *Wireless and telegraphy*—In order to improve the means of communication for the detection and control of crime, 14 wireless sets were installed at important places of Rajasthan to connect with headquarters Anti dacoity squads in certain areas already existed and a proposal was also made to equip them with modern automatics wireless and auto mobiles to work as flying squads to achieve speeds and element of ubiquity and surprise

27 *Border incidents*—The border incidents showed a decrease in the year under report through constant surveillance exercised by the personnel posted on the border

28 *Cognizable and non cognizable cases*—In all 26 886 cognizable cases were reported during the year 4 537 pending cases of the previous year were brought forward making a total of 31 423 to be dealt with in 1951 Of these 2 755 were expunged being found false leaving a balance of 28 668 cognizable cases 16 613 non-cognizable cases were reported during the year under review and the complainants were advised to approach the court concerned

29 *Railway police*—The Rajasthan Police was employed on the meter and broad gauges and the B B & C I, Jodhpur Bikaner Jaipur, Rajasthan and Dholpur Railways with a mileage of 3 219 and the strength consisted of four Deputy Superintendents of Police two Inspectors 16 Sub Inspectors five Assistant Sub Inspectors 69 Head constables and 431 constables The Government railway police which had temporary given up their functions on the B B & C I railway between Rewari and Ajmer (via Bandikui) having passed it on the State police during 1947 put up a proposal to resume their former position which was sanctioned by the Central Government as a result of which the police administration on the 428 miles of B B & C I railway was handed over back to Government Railway police

30 *Motor Vehicles Act and traffic offences*—The motor vehicles offences are governed by the Rajasthan Motor Vehicles Act Action against traffic rules was taken more keenly than it was taken during the last year The prosecutions launched as a result of offences committed numbered 1 734

31 *Crime branch*—Throughout the year the Central C I D Rajasthan functioned under the supervision of Shri N C Mishra I P Inspector General of Police and direct control of Sardar Sampuran Singh Assistant Inspector General of C I D and I B assisted by three S Ps The number of special report cases dealt with in this section of the Crime branch during the year were as under —

1	Dacoity	269
2	Important cases of robbery	1 3
3	Forging of currency Notes	9
4	Manufacture of counterfeit coins	6
5	Serious defalcation of public money including theft of Notes or Hundi etc	46
6	Burglary and theft where arms were stolen	43
7	Thefts of telegraph & telephone wires	[illegible]
8	Riots (due to religious or political causes or ill feeling between sects or incidental likely to lead to communal riots)	10
9	Cases of firing on mob or individuals by Police	3
10	Important Industrial strikes	Nil
11	Agrarian unrest likely to cause disturbances	1
12	Important happenings of Government and public interest	188
	TOTAL	748

A statement showing the districtwise details has been given in Appendix VIII

32 Thirty nine enquires were conducted by the C I D staff In ten case of investigation they were associated with local police and six cases were independently investigated by C I D officers The C I D staff was also deputed on duty on different occasions in connection with anti dacoity measures visits of ministers of Indian Government and General Elections in and outside Rajasthan

33 *Property stolen and recovered*—Property worth Rs 84 42 984/ was stolen during the year under report as against Rs 71 44 696/ of the previous year The recovery during the year was worth Rs 20 59 353/ as against Rs 20 22 418/ of the previous year

34 *Extradition*—With the extension of Indian Criminal Procedure Code to part B States extradition proceedings were abolished in 1951

35 *Criminal Tribes Act*—The Criminal Tribe Act enquiry committee which was appointed by the Government of India to examine and to make recommendations for the modification or repeal

of the Criminal Tribes Act toured Rajasthan and inspected two settlements

36 *Recruitment, training and education*—The recruitment in the gazetted rank was made on a unified standard according to the rules of Indian Police Service by the Commission appointed under the orders of the Central Government In 1951, only one I P S officer was recruited and assigned to Rajasthan In the non-gazetted cadre, the selection of S I s was done by a Committee appointed under orders of the Government at the Range headquarters No direct recruitment was permitted in the ranks of subordinate police service without special orders of the Government 101 S I cadets (60 public and 41 department) were selected and sent for training at the Police Training School, Kishangarh during the year In the constabulary force, the demobilised soldiers of Rajasthan force were mainly taken up in A P and R.A C and gave a temporary relief to improve the recruitment to some extent The recruits were imparted training at the Range Training Centres Temporary arrangements also continued at the District headquarters to give educational training to illiterate persons among the constabulary by the S Is and head constables extracted from the regular police force

37 *Village chowkidars*—The number of village chowkidars at the close of the year was 2,162 who were employed to gain information and assistance in detection and prevention of crime, recovery of stolen property and arrest of dacoits Some of these are professional trackers and helped the police in following tracks of dacoits

38 *Punishments and rewards*—38 officers and 1 268 men were punished departmentally by dismissal or reduction, 248 C Is, 141 under-officers and 374 constables were punished departmentally for corruption ill treatment or extortion Cash rewards were distributed to 161 officers and 791 men of subordinate police cadre for their meritorious services and courageous action in liquidating the dacoits

39 Relations with the bordering states of Madhya Bharat Uttar Pradesh Bombay and Saurashtra were on the whole cordial

40 At the instance of the Government of India border meetings were arranged between police officers of Rajasthan and their counterpart in Pakistan

Anti corruption

41 Pending re-organisation the Anti Corruption Department continued working with its limited staff and was successful in its operations as detailed below —

1 Six officials were caught red handed and the cases against four were sent up for trial in the Court and depart mental enquiries held against the remaining two

2 Enquiries were made in 15 complaints against gazetted officers, out of which 10 were proved baseless and the rest remained pending enquiry

3 Eight officials one being prima facie proved guilty were recommended to be dealt with departmentally

4 Thirty complaints against non gazetted officers were filed as the charges against them could not be substantiated.

Jails

42 *General*—The charge of the Jail Department was held by Dr M S Katre throughout the year The following Jails and sub-jails were functioning during the year —

1	Central Jails	3
2	District Jails	16
3	Sub Jails (Lock Ups)	71

43 Major Ram Singh Deputy Inspector General of Prisons Rajasthan, was deputed for training in the United Kingdom for receiving training in the Prison Course Shri Kewal Singh Superintendent Central Jail Bikaner was deputed for the training at Tata Institute of Social Sciences Bombay for six months from January 1952

44 *Admission of prisoners*—During the year under report the number of prisoners admitted in various jails and sub jails was 26 950 (convicts 7752 and undertrial prisoners 19 198) as against 24 640 during the last year The convicts included 59 civil prisoners and 315 life convits 698 habituals and 7054 casuals There were 7 614 males and 138 females among the convicts

45 19 Detenus were admitted during the year against 21 last year

46 *Execution*—Two convicts Triloka and Suraj Bhan were hanged to death at Central Jails Jodhpur and Jaipur on 25th May 1951 and 6th June 1951 respectively

47 *Escapes*—There were 17 cases of escapes in which 55 prisoners escaped out of which 24 were re arrested in 8 cases

48 *Education*—The total number of literate convicts and undertrials in various jails and sub jails was 2 201 against 2 011 last year

49 *Age Group*—According to age group the convicts were classified as under —

	1951-52	1950-51
Under 18 years	528	531
From 18 to 40 years	5 977	5 236
Above 40 years	1 247	1 536
	7 75	7 303

50 *Health*—During the year under report, one case of leprosy, 8 cases of lunacy and 33 cases of T B were admitted in Central Jail, Jaipur, out of which 5 died, one of lunacy and 4 of T B The number of prisoners in Jails and sub-jails dispensaries in other cases was 1,230 out of which 1,205 were discharged as cured, and 15 transferred to civil hospitals for medical treatment and 10 died in Jail hospital The daily average number of prisoners who got sick after admission in various jails in Rajasthan was 3 5 during the year under review

51 *Jail Industries*—The production of the Jail Industries in Rajasthan included cloth, durries, carpets and niwar worth Rs 4,02,590/- 1,63,874 labourers were engaged.

52 *Receipts and expenditure*—The total expenditure on jails and sub-jails was Rs 21,90,188/- and the income from all sources was Rs 6,37,403/- (including an income of Rs 4,02,500/- from Jail Industries)

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC WORKS

Buildings and Roads

1 *General*—Shri Kishore Lal B Sc Hons (Edin) M I E (India) continued to hold the charge of the post of Chief Engineer Public Works Department Building and Roads during the year under report The strength of the department consisted of four Superintending Engineers 11 Executive Engineers 46 Assistant Engineers and 135 Overseers The selection of Assistant Engineers was notified during the year under report

2 *Buildings*—At the beginning of the year the total book value of the Government buildings in the charge of the department amounted roughly to Rs 15 crores The total maintenance cost of the buildings wa Rs 20 70 000/ including rent of hired houses In order to solve the problem of accommodation for the various offices and staff stationed at Jaipur construction of a number of buildings was taken up at Jaipur Similar constructions were undertaken at other place in the State The total provision for this purpose curing the year under review stood at Rs 40 35 007/ A plan costing Rs 330 lacs for construction of buildings was also submitted to the Government Beside the actual construction work which was taken up during the year under review plans architectural designs of the important buildings and schemes were also prepared

3 *Roads*—At the time of integration the total mileage of roads in all the covenanting states stood at about 8 500 miles out of which metalled road length was not more than 3 500 miles Notwithstanding the financial stringency an amount of Rs 25 93 lacs was provided in the Budget for the construction of roads Besides schemes worth Rs 17 69 000/ were approved by the Government of India to be financed from the Central Road Fund as follows —

S No	*Name of work*	*Amount*
1	Construction of a bridge over Mahi River on the road from Dungarpur to Banswara via Sagwara	1 00 000/
2	Construction of Desuri Garbor Mukanwas Road	5 00 000/
3	Sindari Sanchore Road	3 90 000/
4	Sanchore Raniwara Road	1 86 000/
5	Bridge over Doo River	78 000/
6	Metallin 75th Mile of Toda Raisingh Road	17 000/
7	Improving Irish Bridge in miles 7 & 8 of Pali Khandar Road	15 000/

8	Construction of a paved Causeway in Khanduri Nallah in mile 10 of Pali Khandar Road	10 000/
9	Metalling 2½ miles of Nadbai road	50 000/
10	Construction of remaining Barmer Chauthan Road 3½ miles	14 000/
11	Metalling 1st 5 miles of Chappar Salesar Road	35 000/
12	Tarring 2 miles of Sironj Latri F W Road	28 000/
13	Construction of a metalled road between Bhusawar and Chounkarwala	96 000/
14	Dholpur Rajakhera Road	2 50 000/
	TOTAL	17 69 000/

4 In addition to this, an amount of Rs 2 19 000/- was also sanctioned from the Central Road Fund Ordinary Reserve for the following works —

Dholpur Rajakhera Road	Rs 2 30 000/
Doo River Bridge	Rs 44 500/

5 Besides the above regular or special grant, an amount of Rs 5 lacs was also utilised on road works in connection with the Relief to the people in famine stricken area The following will show the achievement of the Department in respect of the construction of roads as compared with the position as it stood during the preceding year —

Type of road	*Roads mileage* 1950 51	*Roads mileage at the end of* 1951 52
Tarred	524 Miles	588 Miles
Metalled Road	2 833	2 916
Gravelled Road	2 041 6 Ft	2 130
Fair Weather Road	5 452	5 517

6 The total amount provided for maintenance of roads during the year was Rs 63 41 000/- Out of this the cost of maintenance of National Highway which is entirely paid by the Government of India, amounted to Rs 7,61 000/- A list of the important road works taken up or carried out during the year under review is at Appendix IX

7 *Landing Grounds*—The Department also maintained Landing Grounds at various places An amount of Rs 39,500/- was provided for the works at the various Landing Grounds

8 *Gardens*—During the year, orders regarding the transfer of the fruits and vegetables gardens to the Agriculture Department were implemented and the Public Works Department was left with

216 gardens and public parks covering an area of 1 600 acres in various parts of the State Special attention was paid towards the improvement of public parks The Gardens Department also took interest in Van Mahotsave when the plants and seedlings numbering about 25 000 were distributed to the public and planted in various places

9 *Dak Bungalows*—About 150 Dak Bungalows and Rest Houses were also maintained by this Department for touring officers and tourist visiting Rajasthan

10 *Farrash Khanas and Furniture Stores*—These were maintained by the former States for the supply of furniture tentage and the equipment not only for the administrative needs of the State but also for public functions During the year the Farrashkhanas and furniture stores were re organised and located at Jodhpur Udaipur Bikaner Bharatpur Alwar Jaipur Kotah and Dholpur (temporary)

11 *Water Works*—Schemes for urban and rural water supply in various places were drawn up by this Department but for want of fund it was not possible to execute them However skeleton water supply schemes were being completed at 16 different places For the skeleton water supply schemes for Bharatpur and Udaipur a sum of Rs two lacs each was allotted

12 *Rehabilitation*—During the year under report works in connection with the construction of house tenaments and shops etc for displaced persons were also entrusted to this Department and several works were taken up and carried out e g construction of 400 quarters for displaced persons and construction of roads at Fateh Tiba Jaipur construction of 117 shops in the Refugee market etc A temporary Division for this purpose was created at Jaipur

13 *Budget*—The following resume will give an idea about the budget provision under various heads during the year 1951 52 —

Name of the Head	*Original works*	*Maintenance works*	*Total*
	50—CIVIL WORKS		
Original Buildings	4 77 000	20 70 000	4 9 000
Communication	6 6 000	55 60 000	6 06 000
	Works financed from Central Road Fund		
State allocation	19 38 000	—	19 38 000
Ordinary Reserve			
National highways	—	7 61 000	7 61 000
Ad hoc grant under F F I Agreement for Road development	60 00 000	—	60 00 000
81-Capital Outlay on Civil Works	36 08 000	19 67 000	5 5 000

Skeleton Water Supply Works	8 00 000	—	8,00 000
Water Works Maintenance	—	3,71,000	3,71 000
70 Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health	—	—	8 30 000
Farrashkhanas			1 49,000
Dak Bungalows			60 000
Public Gardens			8 00 000

Irrigation

14 *General*—Shri M D Mithal, I S E M I E, continued to hold the charge of the post of Chief Engineer, Irrigation during the year under report The work of the Irrigation department was divided as follows —

1 Kankroli Irrigation division

2 Ganganagar Irrigation circle

3 Chambal Valley Development

4 Jaipur Irrigation division comprising of East Jaipur, West Jaipur Kotah and Matsya irrigation divisions

15 *Kankroli Irrigation Division*—The jurisdiction of the division spread over the whole of Bhilwara District Rajsamand and Bhim Sub divisions in Udaipur district and the *Tehsil of Bhainsrorgarh* in Chittor district There were some 390 Government irrigation tanks in this area The name of this division was changed from Bhilwara Division to Kankroli Division in December 1951

16 For reasons of efficiency and economy the Sectional and Sub divisional charges in this division were modified in September, 1951

17 Due to poor rains and also as a result of careful supervision, no breaches of tanks were reported in September, 1951

18 Out of 390 works a total of about 193 works were individually attended at a rough cost of Rs 2 02 000/- This maintenance may add to their existing food potential by at least another 450 tons annually

19 Improvements and restoration works were also carried out in Bhilwara and Udaipur districts The anticipated increase in irrigation acreage was about 8,000 acres

20 Works financed out of Capital Grants were also taken up in this Division and the expected increase in food potential was an extra area of 1650 acres

21 In order to have better access to the different tanks work on fair weather tracks was al o taken up Almost all works taken up during the year were urveyed de igned and estimated

2 A number of works were started to help mitigate the hard hip to people in scarcity regions of this division

23 The total expenditure during the year was Rs 6 33 361/ and the anticipated increase in food potential on completion of works amounted to 3000 tons a year

24 *Ganganagar Irrigation Division*—The jurisdiction of this division spread over whole of C nga Canal colony in the Ganganagar district It is one of the best flourishing agricultural colonies in northern India and it is inhabited by turdy and prosperous peasantry The gross area of Gang Canal colony is slightly over 10 lacs acres This division i divided into Sub division for the purpose of irrigation administration vi Shivpur Karanpur Padam pur Raisinghnagar and Jetsar Sub division

25 *Irrigation*—The irrigation figures during the year were Kharif 1951—2 56 797 acres and Rabi 1951 52—3 7 923 acres The crops own are as below—

Kharif 1951			Rabi 1951 52		
S No	*Name of crop*	*Quanti y in ac es*	*S No*	*Name of crop*	*Quantity in acres*
1	Sugarcane	14 37	1	Wheat	43068
2	Rice	6311	2	Barley	3632
3	Cotton Country	584	3	Bejar (Barley & Gram mixed)	644
4	Cotton American	126 9	4	Gochani (Wheat & Gram Mixed)	103816
5	Jowar	35043	5	Ta amira	3748
6	Bajra	364 8	6	Sarson	483 3
7	Gowar	6° 2	7	Gram	9889
8	Other Miscellaneous crops	31392	8	Other Miscellaneous crops	40949
		6			3 5 3
		Grand Total for 1951 52		acre	6 1 1 7 9

26 Many important irrigation works were carried out during the year for example works in connection with rai ing banks construction and raising of bridges metalling over ramps and bridges Hydraulic survey fixing of variation gauges etc

27 A new schedule of rate was framed which proved very helpful in getting the works pushed on

28 Schemes were approved by the Chief Engineer to bring acres more area under irrigation under Grow More Food ampna

29 Rainfall was very scanty during the year 10,688 fresh s were put in the canal area by the Irrigation department

30 This is a successful and prosperous irrigation colony paying dividends to the Government in the form of revenue as well food grains For the works completed during the year the nticinated increase in food potential was 4577 tons

31 The return was Rs 5/14/- per acre against expenditure of s 1/11/- per acre The total expenditure was Rs 7 72,370/-

32 *Chambal Valley Development*—This project continued to under the charge of Shri V A Aiyer Chief Development ngineer This scheme consists of three Dams and the Kotah rrage in Rajasthan with irrigation canals to irrigate about 12 lacs of land The scheme is expected to cost Rs 48 00 crores ely

3 It was under consideration to include the following works the First Five Year Plan —

1 Gandhi Sagar Dam (with Power station and equipment)	9 90
2 Rana Pratap Sagar Dam	3.20
3 Kotah Barrage	2 50
4 Canals (portion to be done by 1955-56)	5 55
5 Transmission (portion to be done by 1955-56)	6 00

This is expected to yield 60 000 killowat of power including its and distribution and 2.5 lacs of irrigation and 12 00 lacs irrigation eventually

34. The surveys and level for the main canals were also done The preparation of contour surveys and levels and the preparation and issues of the plans were also started

35 *East Jaipur Irrigation Division*—The number of tanks in this division was 14 with a capacity of irrigating 1 19 544 acres of land Special repairs were carried out to 7 tanks 23 works were taken up against the grant for extension and improvements Some very important capital works were in progress These works when completed would bring about 43 755 acres under irrigation and produce 14 685 tons of additional foodgrains Under adhoc grant and the capital grant some works were started which when completed were expected to irrigate 11700 acres and produce about 3900 tons of food grains

36 *West Irrigation Division Jaipur*—There are about 255 tanks in this division Beside mainten nce of existing works ome exten ion and improvement works were also undertaken and ome investiga tions were also carried out the most important being Banas Canal irrigation Project In ordinary years of rainfall the Canal was expected to irrigate more than 1 lac of acres

37 *Kotah Irrigation Division*—Thi division comprises of former states of Kotah Bundi Jhalawar and part of Tonk state with 374 irrigation tanks The capital cost assumed on present day rates is about 2 90 72 500 The total length of Bund and Canals is about 316 miles This division has its head quarter at Bundi and is divided into three Sub divisions each in the charge of an Assistant Engineer

38 During the year under report 50 tanks 10 bunds 8 canals and one well were repaired restored or remodelled 22 Pumping sets were installed which saved the crops from being dried up Investigation of the Chambal Upper Barrage site was carried out

39 *Matsya Irrigation Division*—This division comprises of former states of Alwar Bharatpur Dholpur and part of Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts with 479 irrigation tanks besides other tanks which are either abandoned or lying in un atisfactory condition The capital cost estimated at present day rates is about Rs 5 30 75 000/ The total length of bunds and canals is approximately 954 miles This divi ion has also three Sub divisions in its jurisdiction each in charge of one Assistant Engineer

40 During the year the works of maintenance and repairs restoration and remodelling of some breached tanks were carried out The Rehabilitation Department also pressed for immediate restoration of breached tanks and Rs 6 lacs were sanctioned in the budget of 1951 52 out of which a sum of Rs 4 47 370/ was spent In addition Kanwa Scheme costing R 2 85 000/ in Bharatpur district Saidpura Scheme of Rs 72 028/ Sirsa Devi Pick up weir of Rs 91 924/ were completed The surveys investigations & prepara tions of preliminary estimates of Parbati Project were completed

Electrical & Mechanical

41 During the period under report Shri C Padmanabham continued to hold the charge of the post of Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer

4 *Jaipur Power House*—1587 new connections were given during the year bringing the total to 15 1,1 connections at the close of the year The gross revenue realised amounted to Rs 22 10 430/ 11/4 and the expenditure to Rs 22 80 993/11/5 The English Turbine Set commenced functioning and the new American Turbine sets were under erection

43 A new division *viz* Workshop Division was formed under the charge of an Executive Engineer, with three Assistant Engineers. Under the Mechanical Sub-division various parts of machineries and Steam road rollers were manufactured Eleven Bore holds were carried out for grow more food works at different places. The work of Mistrikhana and mechanical services of S.M S Hospital was also placed under this division

44 *Jodhpur Power House*—The work of erection of new boiler and providing earth wire and safety measures and extensions to road lights amounting to Rs 2 61 113/- were carried out The other works such as erection of one re-conditioned 1000 K W Steam turbo—alternator Set, installation of one 60 B.H.P 1500 RPM electric driven circulating water pump set and installing two 225 H.P, 120 K W each Peeter's Diesel Generating set complete with Switch board, etc, were also undertaken The number of connected light and power meters increased from 5600 to 7000 On the whole, this department made a profit of Rs 15,601/-

45 *Bikaner Power House*—One boiler of 33000 lbs/hr was erected and put into commission The foundation and building work of one 2500 Turbo Set was completed and major repairs to the existing Turbines Nos 1, 2 and 3 were carried out The total number of consumers increased from 10,498 to 10,814 The revenue during the year was 13 56 657/- and the expenditure came to Rs 30,27,915 (including Capital expenditure)

46 *Alwar*—The number of light connections were increased from 1364 to 1719 and number of power connections were increased from 91 to 117 The work of conversion from D C to A.C was completed

47 *Bharatpur*—During this year the transmission lines to the length of one mile were extended in the city and 182 new connections were given During the same year the installation of a new Power House was carried out at Deeg Town

48 *Dungarpur*—One Diesel Generating 100 K W set was installed increasing the installed capacity to 200 K W The work of installation of Sagwara Power House was undertaken during this year

49 *Dholpur.*—157 new connections were given The work of electrification of Bari town was undertaken and it contemplated to draw an overhead line from Dholpur to Bari—a distance of 20 miles

50 *Sri Ganganagar*—During this year improvements were made in almost all sides The 500 K W set was overhauled and a steam pump and one electric driven pump were provided and also three Generator sets were installed to meet the increasing demand One Sub station in the Power House and the other in Sadul Textiles were made ready and transformers of 750 K V.A and 300 K V A were installed there respectively The income of this Power House increased from Rs 1,37,000 to Rs 3,23 977/-

51 *Jaisalmer*—The installed capacity of the Power House was 119 K W Due to absence of load on the engine in day time, the Power House was running at a loss of 72, The peak load at lighting times was only 30 K W

52 *Jhalawar*—During the year there was loss of Rs 35 805/ due to the fact that there were A C and D C Power House running at Jhalawar and Jhalrapatan For further improvement a scheme for installing an A C Central Power House was prepared and submitted to the Government 60 new connectios were given

53 *Kotah*—The total number of electric connections was 128? The work of erection of a 200 K W steam set was completed and put into commission The position of power supply was quite satisfactory and regular On the whole the department worked on a profitable line and made a profit of Rs 2 23 558/

54 *Shahpura*—It was contemplated to convert the existing D C system to A C since the D C Plant was too old The Power House incurred a loss of Rs 18 000/ in its running during this year

55 *Tonk*—The generating plant of 210 K W was installed A new high tension line was extended to maintain proper voltage to the old town The total number of electric connections was 864

56 *Bhilwara*—The power line of about one and a half mile was laid and 29 road lights were provided There was a loss of Rs 8 470/10/6 in this year in the working of the Power House

57 *Karauli*—The number of connections at the end of the year was 140 The income was Rs 30 950/ as against an expenditure of Rs 34 385/

58 *Kishangarh*—During the year, the supply was changed to A C The number of electric connections increased from 287 to 340 The work of erection of 60 K W set was completed

59 *Niwai*—The Power House had 7½ miles of 3 3 KV transmission lines and worked satisfactorily

Water Works

60 *Jaipur Water Works*—During the year 8 0 metered connections were given in Jaipur the total connections being 6 210 Public Stand Posts 364 and Fire Hydrants 80 Due to scarcity of rains some new borings were done in the city to improve the water supply During the year maintenance works amounting to R 5 69 158/ were carried out Efforts were made with great success to improve the water supply and there were no complaints in this regard

61 *Water Supply at Bikaner*—There were 27 wells out of which 9 wells were on lease system These wells worked by means of electricity and supplied water to the city and suburbs During the year 79,29,74,000/- gallons of water was pumped Two other wells were bored to improve the water supply and pumping sets were installed

62 *Dungarpur*—In order to improve the water supply, two new pumping sets were installed

63 *Jaisalmer*—There was a complaint about inadequate water supply but after the installation of Submersible pump, it had subsided

64 *Kotah*—Some 119 new connections were given During the year 48,96,93,389 gallons of water was pumped On the whole the water supply position was satisfactory

———

CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

1 *General*—Education in all its branches showed satisfactory progress The administrative set up of this Department continued to be the same as in the previous year but for the change that Dr Mathura Lal Sharma D Litt took over as Director of Education on 12th September 1951 vice Shri Madan Mohan The Director of Education was assisted by three Deputy Directors of Education, one Assistant Director of Education one officer on special duty Extra Curricular Activities one Adult Education Officer and one Registrar Departmental Examinations seven Inspector of Schools one Inspector of Sanskrit Pathshalas one Inspectress of Girls Schools The total number of educational institutions was 4 941 with 3 80 496 students on the rolls

2 *Scheme of expansion*—To meet the growing demands for more educational institutions and to improve the existing ones the Government sanctioned the setting up of new institutions and raising the status of the existing ones as follows —

1	Primary Schools	100
2.	Primary Schools raised to the status of Middle School	30
3	Middle Schools raised to the status of High Schools	25
4	High Schools raised to the status of Inter Colleges	5

To give a further impetus and uplift in the general educational awakening among the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes and backward classes Government started a number of institutions under the supervision of the Director Backward Class Welfare Department Rajasthan Special facilities concessions and financial aid were provided to the students belonging to the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes in Government and aided institutions There was no disability to scheduled caste students for getting admission in any of the institutions within the Directorate

Primary Education

3 As mentioned above one hundred new primary schools were added to the existing number The revised strength was as follows —

1	Bikaner	386
2	Jaipur	470
3	Jodhpur	651
4	Kotah	819

5	Udaipur	798
6	Alwar	541
7	Sikar	333
	Total	3,998

4 The total number of primary schools in all the divisions of the Directorate was 3,998 including the Junior Basic Schools, with an enrolment of 1,80,269 boys and 27,123 girl students

5 The total expenditure incurred on Primary Education during the year was Rs 71,14,859 Primary schools were directly under the control of Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools who were supervised by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, all under the administrative control of the Inspector of Schools

Secondary Education

6 Secondary Education is divided into two stages the Middle and the High The Middle stage serves as a connecting link between the primary and the high stages

7 There were 736 Middle Schools and 182 High Schools as shown below —

		Middle Schools	High Schools
1	Bikaner	72	29
2	Jodhpur	85	36
3	Jaipur	96	26
4	Udaipur	117	28
5	Alwar	135	16
6	Kotah	132	25
7	Sikar	99	22

8 The total expenditure during the year on secondary education was Rs 44,95,822 The total number of students on roll was 1,63,291

9 The method of teaching showed a distinct improvement Much emphasis was laid on the teaching of English through the direct method Hindi remained as the medium of institutions upto the Middle and High School examinations Scholarships, stipends and freeships were sanctioned in educational institutions No fee was charged from refugee and harijan students and 10% freeships were granted to the deserving students Co-education was not very popular at the secondary stage

10 *Staff*—Usually one teacher was provided for thirty students A fairly good number of Primary Schools had continued as one teacher school The total number of teacher employed in the Primary Schools wa 9 042 The number of teachers in the High and the Middle Schools was 2 451

11 The teaching hours continued to be the ame as during the last year Qualified Headmaster and Assistant teachers were provided in High Schools subjectwise according to the rules of the University of Rajasthan and the Middle Schools accord ng to the Departmental rules

12 *Buildings*—The position with regard to the provision of buildings for Primary Schools remained unsatisfactory owing to paucity of funds High Schools and Middle Schools save a few had their own buildings but expansion and improvement in mo t of them was badly needed About 35 of these buildings were improved upon by necessary additions and alterations

College and University Education

13 There were 20 Intermediate College eight Degree and Po t Graduate Colleges controlled by the Education Department Rajasthan There were 6 057 scholars in the Intermediate College and 7 724 in Degree College The number of students in a section wa seldom allowed to exceed sixty There were 329 teachers including Principals and lecturers in the Intermediate Colleges and 358 in Degree Colleges The medium of instruction in these College was Hindi or Urdu or English General proficiency merit scholarships were awarded to the students Freeships and half free hips to the extent of 10% and 20% were allowed to the deserving students All Colleges were housed in Government buildings but in some Colleges the accommodation wa inadequate

14 Rs 10 66,251/ were spent over Intermediate Colleges Rs 16 75 349/ were spent in Degree Colleges

15 Besides the e Degree and Post Graduate colleges there were two Sanskrit Colleges *viz* Maharaja s Sanskrit *College Jaipur* and Government Sanskrit College Alwar

Basic Education

16 Basic education functioned in selected institutions However a basic bias given to the syllabu for Primary and Middle School

Teaching Training

17 The existing training institutions were 12 Training Schools and two Training Colleges at Bikaner and Udaipur with a total intake of 817 teachers while 801 teachers were imparted training during the year under report

18 The Training Schools mainly followed two courses of training for Primary and Middle School teachers and awarded (J T C) and (S T C) Out of two Training Colleges, one College was run by Vidya Bhawan Society, Udaipur and was aided by the Department The Teachers' Training College, Bikaner is housed in a grand and spacious double storied Government building It is a Government institution admitting Inter passed teachers for C T course of training lasting for one session and is affiliated to the University of Rajputana The total expenditure on this College during the year was Rs 28,959/-

Professional Technical Education

19 *Schools*—Of the two technical institutions in the Kotah Inspectorate, the Vocational High School Kotah, offered courses in Manual Training, Metal Work and Agriculture, while the Sangeet School at Jhalawar, imparted training in vocal and instrumental music The Shilpshala at Pilani provided technical training in tailoring and cutting to ladies The Rajasthan Kala Sansthan, Jaipur, maintained by the Government, imparted teaching in music—vocal and practically in all instruments—and fine arts—painting, clay modelling and sculpture etc

20 *Colleges*—There were 4 Colleges of the type in Rajasthan during the year under report—

(1) Agriculture College at Jobner—It was run by the Jagirdar of Jobner Thikana and aided by the Government This College maintained 48 students and prepared candidates for Inter Science (Agriculture), B Sc (Agriculture) examinations of the University of Rajputana

(2) Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur It was maintained and financed entirely by the Government Admissions were limited to 343 candidates, out of which 44 seats were allotted to women candidates There were 58 members on the staff of the College including the Principal Dr S K Menon, F R C S (Eng) A sum of Rs 6 12 569/- was provided for this College for the year under report

(3) Birla Engineering College Pilani This College was run and managed by the Birla Education Trust It imparted education for B Ed Degree in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering The number of students in this College was 402 and the staff consisted of 44 in the year under report

(4) Bangar Engineering College, Jodhpur This College was controlled and managed by the Government and a sum of Rs 2,15 700/- was provided in the year under report It provides for B E Degree in Civil Engineering There was a proposal to shift the site of the College to Deoli House and spend about Rs 2,50,000/- on new buildings

21 *Adult Education*—The adult literacy work which was hitherto confined only to Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner divisions, was

extended over all the remaining parts of the State 220 centres (150 for men and 70 for women) were provided and allowance @Rs 15/ p m for running men s centre and Rs 20/ for running ladies centre respectively were sanctioned A scheme of setting up Adult Education Committees mainly of a non official character in the divisional and district headquarters was worked out and submitted for Government orders

22 Pre Primary Education —Facilities for this stage and type of education to a selected number existed only at Alwar Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur and Pilani The annual intake was only about 455 in all during the year

23 *Aesthetic education*—The School of Arts at Jaipur imparted training in music drawing painting and sculpture Training in fine arts was also given at Pilani These institutions had about 200 students on roll The Happy School at Alwar and Sangeet School at Jhalawar also provided facilities of training in Arts music and dancing Training in household craft such as tailoring knitting and embroidery continued to be imparted in Girls Schools all over the State

24 *Education of the hadicapped*—Seth Anandilal Poddar School for deaf dumb and blind is the only one of it kind in Rajasthan There were 29 inmates in the school There is an attached Boarding house for the residential facilities of the students

25 *Female Education*—At the Primary stage most of the school were co educational Government Girls High Schools existed at all imporatnt centres in addition to three Intermediate Colleges and one Degree College Jaipur for girls There was no restriction against the admission of girls to boys schools and colleges

26 *Physical training*—The Special Officer for Extra Curricular Activities looked after physical training games and sports A Superintendent of Physical Education was also appointed to assist him All High Schools and Colleges were provided with physical education equipment and apparatus Teachers were as usual deputed for training to well known physical education colleges and institutions at Madras Bombay Lucknow etc

2 *Social education*—A new scheme was drawn up and three centres were set up The main idea underlying this plan was to associate the local talent with the social education work. Audio visual aid were also expanded Ready made charts and posters were also purchased for display work in the country side Plenty of literature for social education workers was collected There were two special feautres of Social Education work during the year under review Women s organisations continued doing useful work among grown up women and the second feature was the organisation of Social Education work at some of the important fairs in the State

Extra curricular activities (Junior Red Cross and St John Ambulance Societies)

28 Units of this Association in most of the High Schools and Inter Colleges did a fairly good work to promote the cause of health and hygiene of school boys

29 An educational monthly 'The Naya Shikshak' was started by the Education Department with the object of keeping into touch the teachers of the educational institutions with the growth and development of new thought of theories and methods of education and to provide them a means for the expression of their views

Libraries

30 All Middle and High Schools and colleges had their own libraries In addition there were four 'A' class libraries at Jaipur Jodhpur, Udaipur and Bikaner There was also a Library section under the Adult Education Officer which maintained branch libraries at different places and also several travelling libraries and books There were 153 village libraries run by the Government The expenditure on libraries was Rs 1,60,537/-

National Cadet Corps

31 The Senior Division of the National Cadet Corps was attached to Degree and Post graduate Colleges with a Liaison officer from the Ministry of Defence to look after them

32 Nine units with 21 sub units each in charge of N C C Trained Instructors of the Junior N C C were allotted for High Schools Each Unit had 90 cadets The work during the year under review was fairly satisfactory

33 Discipline and general tone in the educational institutions were quite satisfactory The cases of strikes were too few and far between

34 *Expenditure*—The expenditure on education during the year 1951 52 was estimated at Rs 2 27 00 000/-

---

CHAPTER IX

Medical and Public Health

Medical

General—Dr M S Katre Inspector General of Prisons Rajasthan as an interim measure carried on the charge of the office of Director of Medical and Health Services in addition to his own till 16th April 1951 when Col M K Kelavkar M B B S M R C P D T M and H O B E I M S (Retd) took over the charge of this office The two Deputy Directors of Medical and Health Services were appointed to assist the Director of Medical and Health Services Rajasthan

2 The integration scheme of this department was gradually implemented in the year under review A Special Selection Board was appointed by the Government to interview and select all Senior Administrative officers and specialists in various branches under the scheme as noted below —

(1) Deputy Director of Medical and Health Services	2
(2) *Assistant Directors of Medical and Health* Services	6
(3) Specialists and Principal Medical officers of class I and II hospital	29
(4) Other officers in the grade of District Medical and Health Officer	8

3 The following were the class I and II hospitals with number of beds and number of in and out patients treated during the year under report —

		No of Bed	*Inpatient*	*Outpatient*
1	Sawai Man Singh Hospital Jaipur	[illegible]0	9 0[illegible]6	[illegible]4 [illegible]45
2	Mahatma Gandhi Hospital Jodhpur	416	7 137	69 507
3	P B M Male Hospital Bikaner	316	7 013	1 19 436
4	Umaid Hospital Jodhpur	300	[illegible] 87	1 863
5	P B M Women's Hospital Bikaner	[illegible]	[illegible]03	1 00 6[illegible]0
6	General Hospital Udaipur	[illegible]00	4 1[illegible]3	[illegible] 5 400
7	Victoria Hospital Bharatpur	191	3 6[illegible]	1 63 84
8	Zenana Hospital Jaipur	1[illegible]0	4 0[illegible]4	19 911
9	Alexandra Hospital Alwar	150	2 [illegible]61	[illegible]9 6[illegible]5
10	General Hospital Kotah	68	1 [illegible]	[illegible]6 [illegible]5

All these hospitals were equipped and had up to date modern facilities of diagonosis and treatment The Hospital at Bikaner had also facilities of Radium treatment Besides, there were 363 medical institutions in Rajasthan with 2,586 beds

4 *New medical facilities*—During the year under report, nine new medical institutions were opened A new building for a Tuberculosis clinic close to the Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Jodhpur, was built with the help of generous donation of Seth Raghunath Das Parihar Three new wards were opened at Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, at Government cost Six new cottage were under construction at a cost of Rs 50 000/- at K G V Sanatorium, Jaipur A T B Hospital with 50 beds was opened at Durgapura for displaced T B patients and one ward of 14 beds at the newly constructed T B Sanatorium was also assigned for T B cases from among the displaced persons The Gangapur Hospital was shifted to its new building

5 The Government appointed visitors to various Class I and Class II Hospitals to advise the Principal Medical Officers regarding welfare of patients

6 *Medical Education*—There was only one Medical College at Jaipur Dr S K Menon, F R C S, was the Principal during the year under review The total number of students on the roll was 343 The College had completed the 5th year and the first batch of 13 Medical graduates came out successful out of 34 appearing in the final M B B S examination At the Teaching Hospital (S M S Hospital) two additional operation theatres were constructed on modern lines The Hostel accommodation was found to be insufficient and hence additional accommodation was provided by hiring some flats

7 *Training to nurses*—Training to nurses was imparted in two institutions in Rajasthan At the Mahatma Gandhi Hospital Jodhpur both male and female nurses were trained while at the State Zenana Hospital, Jaipur, only female nurses were imparted training Both these institutions were affiliated by the East Punjab Nurses Registration Council

8 *Condensed M B Course*—The Government nominated 15 C A S II officers for the condensed M B Courses both at Calcutta and at Jaipur

9 *Vital statistics*—Steps were taken to centralise the collection of data from rural and urban areas and to consolidate the same before sending to Government of India

10 The birth and death rate in the five divisional headquarters were as follows

Name of City 1	*Birth rate* 2	*Death rate* 3
Jaipur	0 77	13 87
Jodhpur	10 72	8 61

1	2	3
Bikaner	4 2	8 7
Udaipur	3 68	5 19
Kotah	10 5_	8 .8

11 Epidemics—Rajasthan was free from plague Smallpox remained in a mild epidemic form all over Rajasthan The worst affected areas were Alwar and Sikar districts Mass vaccination and re vaccination were carried out throughout the State The total number of seizures and deaths were 1 721 and 986 respectively The total number of vaccinations and re vaccinations performed was 6 48 715

12 In Jaipur division only one case of death from cholera was reported In Jodhpur 54 cases with 24 deaths were reported Also 56 gastro enteritis were reported from Jaipur city and 12 deaths from Kotah division (rural areas) Necessary measures were taken and 47 035 anti cholera inoculations were performed

13 *Anti malaria activities*—Anti malaria work was carried on as u ual Anti malarial drugs were distributed free as in the previous year

14 *Anti-guinea worm*—This is a common disease in Udaipur division and some parts in Tonk Sawai Madhopur and Jhunjhunu districts of Jaipur division Every effort was made to disinfect the source of infection which were mainly stepwells tanks etc having direct access to infected cases

15 *Anti rabic treatm nt*—Anti rabic treatment was available in all big hospitals and anti rabic treatment centres in the various parts of the State

16 *Scabies*—Medicines chiefly Benzoyal Benzoate emulsion were supplied to the sufferer

17 *Infectious Diseases Hospitals*—In Isolation Hospital at Jaipur 406 indoor patients were treated while the number in Isola tion Hospital Jodhpur was 57

18 *Leprosy*—*There were two Leper Asylums in the state*—one at Jaipur and the other at Jodhpur In Jaipur 101 cases were treated and at Jodhpur the number was 58

19 *Rural medical aid and travelling dispensaries*—Besides the medical aid available to the masses in the rural areas through the dispensaries in the districts the health staff was supplied with medicines for common ailments which were distributed by them to rural masses on their routine visits

20 *Training of Health staff*—Seven candidates passed during the year from Training School of Nurse Dais at Jodhpur

21 A Sanitary Inspectors Training Class was started in ..cember, 1950 at Jaipur and the course completed in June, 1951 .0 students qualified in the course This course was then discontinued

22 *Public Health Laboratory*—There were two such Laboratories—one at Jaipur and the other at Jodhpur 5,050 samples were examined during the year

23 *Food and nutrition control*—The Marwar Pure Food Act which was amended, remained in force in Jodhpur division during the year under review Nutrition Survey was carried out to assess the nutritional status of the population in certain parts of Jodhpur district

24 *Maternity and Child Welfare work*—During the year, 26 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were functioning The total number of confinement cases conducted in these centres was 2,771

25 *Rural Uplift Centres*—Only one Rural Uplift Centre at Molasar was organised in Jodhpur division The Centre catered for 89 villages

26 *School Health Services*—The work of the school health service was carried out by the medical officers in charge of dispensaries 116 Primary and 71 Secondary High Schools were visited during the year UNICEF skim milk was distributed to children of below 11 years of age for six months free of charge at few places Total number of students examined in Rajasthan during the year were 38,700 including 2,320 college students

27 *Public Health propaganda*—Public health propaganda was carried out through lectures and pamphlets, home talks etc World Health Day was celebrated at various places in Rajasthan Health weeks and health exhibitions were celebrated in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur Alwar and Shri Ganganagar

28 UNICEF gifts—Generous gifts of milk powder (20 000 lbs), food packages and soap cakes were received from UNICEF

29 B C G Campaign was started and centres were started at Jaipur and Udaipur

30 The first T B Seals Sale Campaign was organised in October, 1951 The total collections amounted to Rs 80 888/6/-

31 *Expenditure*—The total expenditure during the year on medical and public health department amounted to Rs 1 20 63 184/-

Ayurvedic Department

32 Kunwar Pratap Singh continued to hold charge of the office of Director, Ayurvedic Department during the year under report The

number of In pectors was increased from 3 to 8 and their headquarters were fixed at Udaipur Jaipur Jodhpur Alwar Bharatpur Dungarpur Bundi and Jaipur

33 The total number of Ayurvedic Unani Homeopathic and Nature Cure Centres was 350 The number of staff working in these dispensaries was—304 Vaidyas 11 Hakim 1 Naturepath 2 Homeopaths 160 compounders 23 nurses and dais, 185 wholetime and 131 part time class IV servants

34 The Government Rashayanshalas continued to supply medicines to the dispen aries Unani medicines required for all the 7 dispensaries were also prepared at the Rasayanshala Jaipur under the supervision of Unani Inspector

35 During the year under report the total number of patients treated at all the Government di pensaries and the Maharana Central Aushadhalaya Udaipur was 9 242 as indoor and 44 32 988 as out door

36 Besides 77 practitioners and institutions and 7 more practitioners were given grants in aid amounting to Rs 72 456/

37 An Ayurvedic Board con isting of 24 members including three officials was set up in August 1951 for the development of Ayurvedic system of medicines The Central Ayurvedic Hospital at Jodhpur was opened on 2nd July 1951 The number of patients rose to about 350 per day in the hospital

38 The total expenditure during the year was Rs 7 53 960/ for Ayurvedic department as against an expenditure of Rs 6 30 055/ in the previous year

---

CHAPTER X

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Municipalities

1 *General*—Shri Bhawani Singh Ranawat worked as Chief Inspector of Local Bodies which designation was changed to Director of Local Bodies and he continued to hold the charge of this post throughout the year The Director also heard appeals against certain orders of the municipalities where such appeals were permissible under the law

2 *Introduction of new Act*—Out of 148 municipalities four were abolished *viz* Pachpahar, Akhlera, Dug in Jhalawar district and Sindhwana in Jhunjhunu district No new municipal boards were established during the year The total population under 144 municipal boards was 21 56,710 at the close of the year as against 21,70,176 persons in the previous year Administration of the municipalities continued to be governed by the various Covenanting units municipal Acts till November 12 1951, when the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951 came into force On coming into force of this Act the following Acts were repealed —

1 The Jaipur State Town Municipalities Act, 1943 (whole)
2 The United State of Rajasthan Municipalities Ordinance 1949 (whole)
3 The Marwar Town Area Regulations (whole)
4 The Bikaner State Municipal Act, 1923 (except for Bikaner)
5 The Alwar State Municipalities & Town Act, 1934 (except for Alwar)
6 The Municipal Act Dholpur (whole)
7 The Municipal Act of Bharatpur (whole)
8 The Municipal Act of Karauli

3 The city municipalities of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner Udaipur, and Alwar continued to be administered under the City Municipalities Act of the respective integrating units Of the 148 municipalities 124 continued to be administered by elected boards The total number of members of the Boards was 1,221 elected and 403 nominated The remaining 24 municipalities were administered by the Administrators as these boards were either dissolved or superseded for various reasons

4 *Number of municipal mettings*—During the year 143 municipal boards held 2060 ordinary and 356 special meetings Municipalities which were administered by Administrators of course held no meeting

5 *Income and expenditure*—The total income of 138 municipal boards during the year was Rs 70 41,448/13/7 out of which

Rs 37 57 1.9/5/9 were collected as taxes Rs 89 045/8/6 under oth r laws and bye law Rs 13 09 365/3/10 under municipal fees property and fines Rs 14 10 991/8/6 as grant in aid from the Government, Rs 87 471/10/6 from others and Rs 3 87 445/8/6 as loans The actual expenditure of 138 municipalities during the year was Rs 64 09 244/7/2 Out of this Rs 9 37 766/5/3 were spent on General Adm istration Rs 32 61 622/12/3 on sanitation Rs 3 74 424/7/9 on lighting Rs 4 74 663/7/2 on public works Rs 1 84 694/12/3 on water supply Rs 28 09?/15/9 on kine houses Rs 5 39 695/3/ on works of public utility Rs 29 853/8/6 on public safety Rs 1 40 919/10/3 on extraordinary expenditure and R 4 37 511/6/ on mis cellaneous items

6 *Loans*—On 1st April 1951 Government loans to the extent of Rs 83 774/ /9 were outstanding again t the municipalities During the year under report a sum of Rs 3 23 955/3/9 was advanced to ten municipalities A sum of Rs 10 000/ was paid back by municipalities on account of these loans

7 *Rules and bye laws*—Thirty five municipalities submitted draft rules and bye-laws for sanction to the Government and rules and bye laws for 6 municipalities were sanctioned by the Government

8 *Water supply schemes*—Skeleton water supply schemes for 34 municipal towns were sanctioned by the Government under their one year plan costing Rs 36 77 000/ But none of these schemes was completed during the year

9 5 792 Harijans remained under employment in the various municipal boards The average incidence of taxes in municipalities of Rajasthan worked out to Rs 1/5/ during the year under report

District Boards

10 During the year under report ten District Boards were functioning in Rajasthan Each District Board had it own separate income and expenditure with an effective supervision of the Government There were four District Boards in the Jaipur Division and three in the Bikaner Division In Bikaner Division the District Boards were functioning with Collectors as Chairmen of the Boards The District Board Bikaner maintained five Schools while the District Board Sri Ganganagar was maintaining two middle and primary schools one alopethic and 3 ayurvedic dispensaries besides two aided ayurvedic dispensaries These institutions were very popular and treated 35 400 cases Ten cattle fairs were also arranged by the District Board Sri Ganganagar The main sources of income were local rate and professional tax

Village Panchayats

11 *General*—The year under report was one of alround

progress for village panchayats The Government re constituted and re-organised the Village Panchayat Department and a fullfledged separate department came into existence from 1st October 1951 with one Chief Panchayat Officer, four Divisional Panchayat Officers 24 district inspectors, 30 assistant inspectors with an office establishment consisting of one office superintendent, 12 upper, 24 lower division clerks four drivers and 42 class IV servants The new department was put in charge of all the affairs of the panchayats

12 *New Panchayats*—During the year under review 249 panchayats were established raising the number of panchayats in Rajasthan from 2,475, to 2,724

13 *Elections*—More than 1 000 bye elections and re elections were held this year by the simple method of show of hands There was an unprecedented enthusiasm on the eve of elections The only propaganda that was carried on among the villagers was to impress upon the desirability of electing the best persons whose honesty and integrity was beyond question Villages began realising the advantages of having the wise and experienced persons as Panchas and avoiding the bitterness that is often caused in the elections

14 *Finance*—The total income of the Panchayats amounted to Rs 18,29,964/- including a sum of Rs 3,71 183/- balance of the previous year The total expenditure amounted to Rs 13 03 500/-, Rs 6 49,000/- on administrative charges, Rs 2 24 000/- on health services Rs 56 300/- on education, Rs 3,21,000/- on other public utility works such as lighting repairs of fairweather roads, village tanks, wells etc and Rs 53,200/- on Panchayat Libraries

15 *Grant in-aid*—A sum of Rs 1 20 000/- was sanctioned by the Government for the purpose of giving subsidies to the Panchayats The Government aid is generally given in the first instance to start the work of the Panchayats and for public utility works provided about 50% of the amount required by the Panchayats In the year under review 1 08,781/- was spent out of the budgetted amount of Rs 1,20 000/

16 *Panchayat libraries*—135 Government aided Panchayat libraries continued to function satisfactorily during the year Out of Rs 53 200/- spent towards these libraries an amount of Rs 27 956/- was subsidised by the Government Over and above this the Panchayats were maintaining 150 Reading Rooms independent of the Government aid

17 *Conferences and Training camps for Panchas and Sarpanchas*—A conference and training camp was held at Bharatpur in October, 1951 About 300 Panchas and Sarpanchas joined the Conference and necessary instructions in the working of the Panchayats were given to them besides creating in them a sense of civic consciousness

18 *Judicial work*—Out of 140 214 cases 119 095 cases were decided in the year leaving a balance of 21 119 undecided cases Out of 3 072 cases 1 575 cases were decided in revision from the orders of the Panchayats by the Village Panchayat Department

19 *Cattle Pounds*—An important feature of the year was the handing over of the management of the cattle pound in Rajasthan to the Village Panchayats This gave an added source of revenue to them for furthering their activities and protecting the cultivators crops from stray cattle The net income derived from the cattle pounds was Rs 4 31 000/ as against Rs 2 24 000/ of the last year

20 *New activities*—The period under review showed a marked improvement in the activities undertaken by the Panchayats relating to the Five Year Plan An amount of rupees one crore was provided in the Five Year Plan to improve the rural water supply of Rajasthan and a sum of rupees one lac was sanctioned for the year under review and the remaining amount in five consecutive instalments to be spent in the coming years The criteria adopted for the scheme is that for obtaining the grant in aid of Rs 100/ for the purpose the Panchayat should arrange to contribute Rs 33/ in cash or in the form of labour

21 *Achievements*—A sum of Rs 2 24 000/ was spent on public health by making arrangements for the cleaning of villages drilling new drinking water wells distribution of patent medicines to give relief to the sick and destitute suffering from malaria or such diseases R 56 300/ was spent on educational services by running 140 new primary and 172 adult night schools on the repairs of the existing school buildings and granting some money for books etc to deserving students

22 *Other public utility works*—A sum of Rs 3 21 000/ was spent on other public utility works in lighting repairs of fair weather roads village tanks repairs to village well and baories etc The panchayats also helped in compost and tree planting campaigns During Van Mahotsava Panchayats planted fruit bearing and other trees in a good number 20 Village panchayats also made regular chowkidari arrangements 51 village panchayats purchased radio sets for the respective areas and 315 village panchayats arranged water Pios for general public including 97 for cattle 47 tanks including pools were excavated or repaired by village panchayats

Urban improvement

23 *Jaipur City*—Consequent on the findings and recommendations of the Zoning Committee concrete proposals were formulated and submitted for demarcation of plots all over the city of Jaipur for residential industrial and marketing purposes Five development schemes were also finalised during the year under report

24 For providing much needed facility of proper accommodation to displaced business men, construction of well laid out and pucca 129 shops along the city walls between Sanganer gate and Procession gate and 49 shops along Sansar Chandra road outside Chandpole Gate was completed 2,000 pucca houses with amenities of water, electricity and roads were provided in Fateh Tiba colony scheme for giving house accommodation to displaced persons About 33 acres in Bani Park Scheme 'E were also allotted to the Sindhi Housing Society for the displaced persons An area measuring 207 3 acres of land was allotted to the University of Rajputana at Gandhi Nagar free of cost

25 A Town Planning Officer was appointed for Rajasthan to scrutinise the development schemes A sum of Rs 2,90 290/- was received as Nazrana and Rs 27,592/2/- as urban assessment during the year under report

26 *Jodhpur Bikaner and Udaipur cities*—Similarly, various development schemes were sanctioned or newly planned in respect of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Udaipur cities and these were being planned or implemented through City Improvement Committee under the guidance of the Special Officer Town Improvement Rajasthan A sum of Rs 86,580/3/3 and Rs 22,723/4/3 was realised by the sale of land at Jodhpur and Bikaner respectively

CHAPTER XI

Finance

1 Shri Brij Sundar Sharma and Kanwar Jaswant Singh held the charge of finance portfolio for a major part of the year In March 1952 the charge of finance portfolio was held by Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha.

2 Shri G H Po Saw took over as Accountant General Rajasthan during the year

3 The opening and closing balances of investments during the period under review were as per figures noted below —

	Opening balance on 1/4/51	*Closing balance on 31/3/52*
1 G P Notes	15 41 64 800/	12 69 21 500/
2 Fixed Deposits	35 39 096/	20 87 613/
3 Postal & other certificates	34 45 480/	34 2? 390/
4 Sterling securities	1 69 76 /	1 69 ?.9/
5 Shares	1 ?6 38 583/	1 ?5 44 833/
6 Cash balances	1 67 64 466/	89 17 958/

4 Figures of Receipts and Expenditure as exhibited in the Budget of the year under report were as under —

	Original estimates 1951 52	*Revised estimates 1951 52*
Receipts	16 05 17 000/	15 96 5 000/
Expenditure		
(a) Revenue	16 20 17 000/	16 03 31 000/
(b) Capital	2 32 73 000/	3 4? 01 000/

Accounts

5 The position of account for the previous year 1950 51 and the year under report was as below —

	Revenue receipts	*Revenue Expenditure*
1950 51	14 60 5_ 554/	13 99 28 938/
1951 52	15 51 48 40 /	15 76 15 6 8/

6 Finances had been a source of anxiety for Rajasthan for some time and the budget for 1950-51 with its considerable deficit emphasised the urgency and importance of the strictest economy all round To tackle the problem in earnest, an Economy Committee was set up by Government and later in September, 1951 the Ministry of States placed at the disposal of the Rajasthan Government the services of Shri G Swaminathan to investigate the State s finances and to propose measures of economy and to expand the revenue and generally to advise on the future financial policy Shri Swaminathan submitted a very comprehensive report The original Economy Committee was replaced by a Cabinet Sub Committee and a number of proposals made by Shri Swaminathan were considered by the Sub Committee and implemented The main report was under the consideration of the Government One of the important proposals for enhancing the revenue was the levy of agricultural income tax

CHAPTER XII

MISCELLANEOUS

Refugee Rehabilitation

1 *General*—During the year under review the set up of the Head office and the divisional offices was con iderably reduced The posts of Assistant Directors Chief Loans officer Assistant Technical and Industrial Adviser and Educational Adviser were abolished One post of Deputy Director was abolished The posts of Senior Loan Inspectors were abolished in all the Divisions The ministerial staff was also reduced by about 15% in all the divisions In Matsya the posts of District Rehabilitation Commissioners were merged in the Revenue Collectors and the place of Rehabilitation Officers was taken by Sub Divisional Officers

2 At the end of the year there were 4 873 refugees living in the camps The dispersal was slow mainly because alternative accommodation had to be found out for them in the cities majority of them being petty shop keepers The alternative accomodation provided to them was mainly in the one room tenements at Fateh Tiba and evacuee houses

3 *Loans—Urban and rural*—The work of advancement of urban and rural loans continued this year also The total amount of urban loans sanctioned upto the end of February 1952 was Rs 5 50 567/ to 769 parties and Rs 6 33 912/8/6 to 917 parties were paid In Matsya an amount of Rs 4 84 025/4/ was sanctioned as urban loan for Alwar and Bharatpur districts The rural rehabilitation work also remained satisfactory mainly at Sri Ganganagar and in some areas of Udaipur Kotah and Jaipur divisions 1 120 families were settled on land and a total sum of Rs 60 548/4/ was paid 4 000 new families together with another 250 families of YOL CAMP were settled in Alwar and Bharatpur districts In this connection it is significant to note that about 92 000 Meos were rehabilitated by the Government in Matsya during this period Due to the increasing pressure on land the following scale was prescribed for allotment of land —

(i) A family consisting of 5 members—10 acres or 16 local bighas
(ii) A family consisting of 6 members—12 acres
(iii) Families consisting of members exceeding 6—15 acres

4 *Technical & vocational training*—The policy of providing entry for the refugee boys in the already existing workshops and factories in Rajasthan also continued satisfactorily this year 217 refugee boys received technical training in various vocations They received a stipend of Rs 25/ p m and 68 boys completed their training in different vocations

5 *Education*—The advancement of the educational loans to the deserving cases of refugees continued with a total sum of Rs 31801— to 6 old students

Rs 39,249/4/ were sanctioned as stipend to 400 students, and at the end of the year there were 69 primary schools with 7,554 boys and girls

6 *Narishala*—There were 6 Narishalas where about 890 destitute refugee widows were provided work

7 *Home for disabled persons*—Both the Homes at Sanganer and Udaipur continued this year also with a strength of 458 and 267 old and infirm refugees respectively The Home inmates were paid Rs 18/- per adult and Rs 9/- per minor per month

8 *Houses and Shops*—During the year under report 542 one room tenements were constructed at Fateh Tiba Colony by the Government and about 600 by the co operative societies at Jaipur So also 893 shops were completed At Alwar a new market consisting of 83 shops, known as Tilak Market was exclusively allotted to displaced persons Besides 60 stalls on the Tonga stand were also provided for them A scheme of opening one Refugee Market in Bharatpur city known as 'Ganga Mandir Market and one at Deeg known as 'Aditya Market' was also approved by the Government With the completion of markets the problem of providing shops to deserving displaced persons in Bharatpur was solved satisfactorily

9 *Collective farming*—The District Harijan Board Alwar opened a model colony of 100 families of refugees at Jahar Khera and Baroda Meo on collective cum co operative lines, as approved by the Government of India About 150 acres of land was given to some social workers of Sewa Ashram for experimental purposes as also for starting a centre for social workers to impart agricultural education and training to the refugees of the surrounding areas

10 *Taccavi loans*—The total amount of taccavi distributed to the rural displaced persons amounted to Rs 1 16 22 834/- in Alwar district and Rs 38,65 061/- in the Bharatpur district A sum of Rs ten lacs was also provided by Government for distribution as taccavi to the rural displaced persons to the newly arrived 4 000 families

11 *Irrigation facilities in Alwar district*—Persian wheels to displaced persons were provided in sufficient number in the Alwar and Bharatpur districts To provide facilities of irrigation to the refugees settled in the Alwar district the Government of India supplied 200 Peter pumps of 5 H P which were mostly installed in the Kishengarh, Tijara and Alwar tehsils of the Alwar district A sum of Rs 250/- was also sanctioned per family for the repairs of wells according to estimates

Printing and Stationery

12 Shri Chain Puri remained as Chief Superintendent till the 20th October 1951 when the charge was taken over by Shri M Iftekhar Ali The sanctioned strength of this department consisted of 8 officers 85 ministerial staff 65 class IV staff and 613 technical staff excluding 80 temporary hands

13 A uniform printing schedule and a departmental Manual were submitted to the Government

14 The Five Presse at Jaipur Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur and Alwar continued to work satisfactorily under the administrative charge of the Chief Superintendent and due to the general elections a very heavy strain was put on the Government presses

15 The revised propo als to establish a Publication Branch was under Government s consideration *The Government publications* were stocked mainly at Government Pres Jaipur and partly at Government Press Jodhpur

16 *Production Return*—The statement of income expenditure and out turn of Government presses was as follows —

	Receipt	*Expenditure*	*Out turn*
Jaipur	3 20 545/	2 59 816/5/9	2 16 56 173
Jodhpur	2 90 970/	2 46 7[illegible]3/ /	1 94 48 848
Bikaner	1 09 0 1/1[illegible]/	81 841/[illegible]/	1 13 93 931
Udaipur	1 08 1[illegible]4/1/9	97 507/3/3	1 55 79 8[illegible]
Alwar	69 573/15/	32 3[illegible]/[illegible]/6	18 84 9[illegible]

17 *Stationery store* —At Jaipur there was a Central Stationery Depot with sub Depots at other four presse The supplies to the department located in a division were made by the respective presses except the Central Stationery Depot which supplied stationery articles to the offices located in Jaipur and Kotah divisions

State Garages and Automobiles

18 Capt D N Handa continued a Chief Superintendent of State Garages and Automobile Department till 1st March 1952 when the charge was taken over by Capt S K Banerji The Chief Superintendent was assisted by one Automobile Engineer six Superintendents two Asstt Superintendents 40 ministerial staff 69 drivers 179 technical staff and 108 class IV staff

19 There were 15 centres in Rajasthan *viz* Central Garage and Workshop Jaipur Divisional garages at Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur Alwar Bundi Bharatpur Sirohi and Jaisalmer Repairs Centres at Kotah Kishengarh Karauli Dholpur and Jhalawar and Bikaner House New Delhi The number of vehicles under the charge of the Chief Superintendent State Garages on 31 3 1952 was 122 Besides [illegible]0 vehicles of H H the Maharaja of Jaipur under the charge of the Central Garage and Workshop Jaipur were also maintained by the Department

20 *In addition Nao Ghats* at Udaipur and Kotah were also attached with this department

21 The total budgetted amount for the year was Rs *9 16 860/* while the earnings of the department on account of repairs to private cars propul ion charges etc amounted to Rs 4 04 154/

Aviation

22 During the period under review, the Aviation Department rendered air transport services to H H the Rajpramukh, Ministers, V I Ps and other Government officers Dakota and Bonanza types of aircrafts were utilised for the purpose Later on, the Aviation Department was wound up from 1-10-1952 Dakota aircraft was transferred to H H the Rajpramukh and 19 aircrafts, tools, spares equipments etc to the charge of Shri V S Dube, Executive Engineer, E & M Department, Workshop Division The services of the Chief Pilot, Ground Engineer, Wireless operator etc were also dispensed with

Court of Wards

23 It was the only department for which an integrated pattern had to be created This was done when the Court of Wards Act was promulgated The administrative pattern for discharging the duties of the courts of wards at various stages was also sanctioned integrating the activities of the department with the normal Revenue Department This system replaced the diverse arrangements which existed in various units A Secretary was also appointed for Court of Wards under the Board of Revenue A Court of Wards Manual was also prepared

24 During the year under report, there were 351 estates in Jaipur division under the management of the Court of Wards with an approximate income of Rs 25 lacs in Udaipur division there were 243 estates with an income of Rs 10 52 381/- in Kotah division 87 Thikanas and in Jodhpur division 125 Thikanas were under the management of the Court of Wards In Jodhpur 10 Thikanas were released and out of 38 Thikanas which were under Zabti management, 4 were released and 73 under Hasiyat out of which 1 was released Special amount was sanctioned for the education of the wards of the estates and education was imparted in different schools according to the status of the Thikana In Jaipur division, a sum of Rs 6,31,779/10/3 was invested in cash certificates, fixed deposits and loans etc on behalf of the estates under Court of Wards

Archaeology and Museums

25 Shri Satya Prakash Srivastava continued as Chief Superintendent Archaeology and Museums and later he was confirmed on the post He was assisted by two Superintendents Udaipur and Jodhpur circles four curators and three custodians The important museums were located at Jaipur, Udaipur Jodhpur Bharatpur Bikaner Alwar Kotah and Jhalawar

26 A Committee of two persons namely Dr Satya Prakash Chief Superintendent and Dr M L Sharma Director of Education was formed to make an Archival survey of Rajasthan the report of which was submitted and a Department of Archives was formed

with Dr M L Sharma as Director of Archives Department in addition to hi own duties The Chief Superintendent formed a local National Art Purchase Fund Committee and the Rajasthan Government contributed Rs 1 000/ towards that fund

27 Out of the listed 550 Ancient monuments in Rajasthan the Parliament declared some 117 monuments and sites a National and repairs to some of them were carried out by this department on agency basis

28 Some sites like Nalia ar Sambhar Rairh etc were conserved Conservation work at Chittor was carried out by the Government of India Archeological department List of protected monuments and sites of national importance was printed and circulated A number of ancient monuments in Jodhpur circle and Alwar were declared protected and notice board fixed

29 An image of Kuvera with purse in hand in blackstone of the post Gupta period was discovered at Ramimalia (Bansi) and brought to Udaipur Museum Paintings of different Rajput schools and of Kangra School were purchased for the different museums at Jaipur Jodhpur and Bikaner and some silver coins of Shah Alam II were received from Uttar Pradesh for Jaipur Museum Sculptures were also acquired for Jodhpur and Amber Museums

30 Some booklets were al o published and articles contributed to different journals of India in Hindi and English containing information regarding ancient monuments and museums in Rajasthan

31 The Sessions of the All India Historical Record Commission All India Historical Congress All India Museums Conference and All India Numismatic Society were held at Jaipur in December 1951 and Dr Satya Prakash worked as Local Secretary for them A committee of three persons was formed for the publication of Histo y of Rajasthan

Devasthan Department

32 The Department earlier known as Dharmarth Department was given name of Devasthan Department Shri Jeoraj Singh R A S took over as Commissioner of Devasthan The Head office was created at Jaipur The other units work was divided into three division namely J ipur Jodhpur and Udaipur with one Assistant Commissioner with the status of R A S at each office The strength of clerks was reduced from 105 to 70 During the year seniority list of the ministerial staff was drawn up and the fixation done

33 The budget estimate of Rs 19 38 651/ as provided in the year 1950 51 wa cut down to Rs 17 93 809/ in 1951 52 The expenditure on Bhograg was reduced by 25% The expenditure relating to the Rulers of former covenanting States was also cut down

34 Some of the temples indicated in the personal properties of the Rulers were handed over to them

35 In addition to the management of the Government temples there were several elf supporting temples administered by this Department vi the famous temple of Shri Rakhab Deoji at Dhulev Shri Char Bhujaji at Garbore Shri Jagdish and Shri Vallabh

Bhandars at Udaipur The total expenditure of such self supporting temples and those under Court of Wards amounted to Rs 6 lacs

36 During the year the Act and Rules prevalent in different units continued to be followed, as an Endowment Act and Rules for laying down a uniform policy was under Government's consideration

Insurance Department

37 During the year under report Shri S Vishwanathan continued to be the Director of Insurance at Jaipur The Insurance Scheme is compulsorily applicable to officials of former Jaipur State who were aged 50 or below and drew a salary of Rs 20/- p m or more The scheme completed 9 years of its existence during the year under report

38 8,032 Policies involving 18,108 assurance contracts for a sum assured of Rs 55 81,351/- were in force as on 31-3 1952, the monthly premium income being Rs 20,265/-

39 46 Claims by death for a sum assured of Rs 12 258/- were outstanding at the beginning of the year 26 Claims for a sum assured of Rs 14 514/- arose during the year raising the total claims to 72 for Rs 26,772/- Out of this 45 claims for Rs 19,725/- were paid, leaving 27 Claims for a sum assured of Rs 7,047/- Claims by maturity for a sum assured of Rs 9 051/- were outstanding at the beginning of the year Claims for Rs 21,535/- arose during the year, making the total as Rs 30 586/- out of which claims by maturity for a sum of Rs 21 090/- were finally settled, leaving 69 claims for a sum assured of Rs 9,496/-

40 The expense ratio was near about 10% of the premium income

41 Loans amounting to Rs 14 125/- were granted to 44 insured officials against their policies

42 The question of extension of the Insurance Scheme to all the officials of Rajasthan State was under Government s consideration

Registration and Stamps

43 Shri Chhail Beharilal Director of Land Records held charge of the department of Registration and Stamps during the year under review The set up of this department included one Inspector General of Registration and Stamps 25 ex officio District Registrars (Collectors of districts) 5 Inspectors in charge of five divisions and 6 wholetime Sub Registrars and 199 ex officio Sub Registrars (some S D Os and most of the Tehsildars as mentioned in Government order No F 39 (1) SR/50 dated 14 8-1951) During the year under report integration of the staff and unification of the registration and stamps laws rules and procedure was accomplished Attempts were made by gradual process to bring the procedure etc of different units on a uniform basis Books and forms were got

standardised printed and supplied to all the District Registrars and Sub Registrars All India designs of stamps were introduced in Rajasthan from 1 10 1951

44 A comparative statement of income and expenditure from registration is given below —

	1950 51	1951 5
Income	. 69 010	3 66 000
Expenditure	80 50./	1 07 800

45 During the year under review the Stamp Acts of the covenanting States remained in force with the re pective units as the Indian Stamps Act wa not adopted to be applied to the entire State of Rajasthan Uniformity in the designs of stamps was how ever decided by introducing the all India design of stamp to Rajasthan A comparative statement of income and expenditure is given below —

	1950 51	1951 52
Income	43 3. 000/	37 32 000/
Expenditure	1 08 100/	91 000/

Backward Classes Welfare

46 *General*—The Backward Classes Welfare Department was started by the former Rajasthan Government in 1948 and an Assis tant Backward Classes Welfare Officer was appointed for this work The main activities however centered round giving grant in aid to the voluntary agencies engaged in doing welfare work among backward classes scholarships to harijan and scheduled tribes students and running of two hostels for them

47 In December 1950 it was considered necessary to re organise the department on proper lines and in accordance with the Government s decision the Backward Cla s Welfare Department was placed under General Administration Department and Shri P C Dave was appointed Director Backward Clas Welfare Rajas than in February 1951 He continued to hold charge of this post throughout the year Two more Backward Classes Welfare Officers in addition to the one at Udaipur were appointed one at Bharatpur and the other at Bikaner A list of other backward classes con sisting of 60 communities was al o approved by Government for the purpose of granting educational facilities and concessions to the students of these communitie

48 *Education of Backward Cla s s*—No difficulties regarding admi sion of harij n children to common schools were experienced and they were exempted from payment of tuition fees in all the Government educational institutions in Rajasthan from July 1951 Rules were also framed for giving special scholarships to such

students 1,480 scholarships were given during the year under report—883 to scheduled caste students, 99 to scheduled tribes students and 498 to other Backward Classes students A few separate schools which were opened by various covenanting States were styled as Primary or Middle Schools and admission was thrown open to students from all castes and creeds 18 schools for the children of scheduled castes were maintained by the department and during the year under report 33 new primary schools were sanctioned in the Bhil areas The total number of children attending the schools run by the department in the Bhil areas was 734

49 *Female education*—In order to encourage female education among the Backward Classes, Government reserved 25 seats for Backward Classes girls in Banasthali Vidyapeeth and three seats in Gandhi Ashram, Hatundi An expenditure of Rs 10,929/- was incurred on these girls for meeting their full expenditure regarding clothes bedding books fees etc

50 *Hostels*—Formerly, the Backward Class Welfare Department was maintaining two backward class hostels for boys at Udaipur and Bhilwara One backward class girls' hostel was also started at Kherwara in Udaipur district During the year under review five backward class hostels were started at divisional headquarters and four hostels in the scheduled areas The maximum number of students in each hostel at divisional headquarters was fixed at 40 while that in each of the hostels in the scheduled areas including the Girls School at Kherwara was fixed at 25 Full expenditure on account of the students admitted in these hostels was incurred by the Government

51 *Adult education*—With a view to make the adults literate two adults night schools were started at Jaipur A scheme to open 50 additional night schools in the Bhil area in Udaipur division was sanctioned by the Government during the year

52 A scheme of industrial training was approved by Government, such as tailoring, bamboo and cane work carpentary, smithy etc Five centres for giving training to scheduled tribes persons in preparing palm Gur were opened and a sum of Rs 40,000/- was spent

53 *Recruitment to public services*—The Government issued orders regarding reservation of 12½% and 15% vacancies for the members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in superior posts of public services and class IV services respectively Government in the Local Self and Public Health Department also instructed the Local Bodies to give due consideration to the claims of Harijans while making appointments

54 *Facilities in the Bhil areas etc*—A scheme to provide facilities to the scheduled tribes persons for digging wells in their lands for irrigation purpose was also approved by the Government during the year under report *The maximum aid to be given to*

a scheduled tribe member was fixed at Rs 500/ to be given in five instalments as follows —

(i) 1st instalment of Rs 50/ to be paid when the well is dug 8 feet deep

(ii) 2nd instalment of Rs 100/ to be paid when the well is dug 15 feet deep

(iii) 3rd instalment of Rs 100/ to be paid when the well i 20 feet deep

(iv) 4th in talment of Rs 100/ to be paid when sufficient water is struck in the well

(v) 5th instalment of Rs 150/ to be paid when the well is completed in all respects

Neces ary provision for inspection of wells at every stage before paying the instalment was also made in the rules approved by the Government In addition to the aid given for new wells aid was also given for completion and repairs of 91 old wells so that these wells may also be brought into use by members of the scheduled tribes for their agricultural work

55 Since scarcity conditions prevailed during the year under review in the scheduled areas relief works were also undertaken by the Government through the P W D and Relief Department Some tanks were got repair d and new tanks were also taken up in hand in the e areas A scheme for repairs and construction of tanks etc in the scheduled area at a cost of Rs 1 05 980/ /9 was also approved out of the Government of India Grant in aid received during the year

56 Applications received from members of scheduled castes and cheduled tribes in regard to the allotment of agricultural lands were forwarded to the Collectors concerned for allotment of lands

57 More facilities in regard to the use of different kinds of timber and wood at concessional rate and at ome places even free of cost for the requirement in connection with the construction of houses and agricultural implements etc were given by the Government to the members of scheduled tribes

58 Extra facilities for light and water in scheduled caste localities were provided in towns and cities wherever possible through the efforts of this department Fac lities to scheduled caste members wer also given for the construction of ten driking water wells specially in those area where some difficulties were experienced of obtaining good drinking water

59 A scheme for distribution of simple medicines through the teachers of primary chools run by the Backward Clas Welfare Department was also approved by the Government Thi ty Ayur vedic medicine chests were purchased and supplied to the teachers of thr department for distribution of medicines in their villages Ten medicine chests were supplied to the Superintendents of the Backward Class hostels of this department

60 Rules for the temporary loan of tools and implements to the backward class agriculturists for digging of wells and specific agricultural operations were also approved by the Government and about 3,628 tools (Phawaras, octag iron, pick axes hammers) were distributed to the various agencies for giving to the members of the scheduled tribes in the scheduled areas

61 Efforts were also made to improve the means of communications in Bhil areas The construction of a road from Swarupganj (Sirohi district) to Kotda (Udaipur district) was approved out of the Government of India grant and construction of a causeway near Mandawa river was taken in hand during the year

62 *Grants to voluntary agencies*—The former Rajasthan Government had recognised foutreen voluntary agencies and issued orders for giving grants-in-aid to them @75% of the expenditure subject to the prescribed maximum Some of these agencies however either did not start the work or stopped working in due course of time The voluntary agencies which continued to carry on their work were paid grants in aid by the Government during the year as follows —

S No	Name of Agency	Grants paid
1	Rajasthan Seva Sangh Dungarpur	68 004/14/6
2	Kharitat Sarvodaya Sangh Shahpura	1 668/1/3
3	Banswara Jila Seva Sangh Partapur	21 553/11/–
4	Gandhi Ashram Kushalgarh	2 999/12/–
5	Shant Seva Kutir Banswara	2 250/–/–
6	Seva Sangh Bigod	475/12/3
7	Adivasi and Harijan Seva Sammitti Pratapgarh	730/4/9
8	Harijan Sevak Sangh Udaipur	5 285/5/–
9	Adivasi and Harijan Seva Sammitti Kotah	2 447/1/–
	TOTAL	1,05 414/13/9

Four more voluntary agencies viz Harijan Sevak Sangh Ganganagar Gandhi Vidyalaya Surajgarh Shri Krishna Chhatravas Sikar and Harijan Sevak Sangh Alwar were also recognised during the year and paid grants as below —

1	Harijan Sevak Sangh Ganganagar	[illegible]
2	Gandhi Vidyalaya Surajgarh	593/7/–
3	Shri Krishna Chhatravas Sikar	6 290/10/–
4	Harijan Sevak Sangh Alwar	717 12/3
	TOTAL	8 10 13/3

These voluntary agencies carried out various types of activities for the amelioration of the backward classes viz maintenance of primary *schools hostels night schools etc* The rules for the recognition and payment of grants etc to voluntary agencies for maintenance of schools or carrying on miscellaneous types of social service work were also prepared and submitted for Government s approval

63 *Expenditure*—The actual expenditure incurred during 1951 52 on the various welfare activities out of the State funds and out of the Government of India aid amounted to Rs 6 69 091/

64 *During this year the welfare work among* the backward classes was put on a systematic basis and developed to a considerably extent

Publicity

65 *General*—According to the revised set up of the depart ment as sanctioned by the Government in August 1951 the *Directorate of Public Relations consisted of one Director of Public* Relations two Deputy Director and three Assistant Directors The work of the Directorate was distributed into five sections namely (i) General Administration Branch (ii) News Division (iii) Publica tion Division (iv) Field Publicity Section and (v) Cabinet Section *The strength of the staff increa ed from 61 to 83 during the year* under report

66 *Functions*—The Publications Division and the News Divi sion dealt with the publicity and production aspects of the Directo-rate The News Division released *Press Notes and special news* releases of the different official and non official functions of the Gov ernment The number of Press Notes in English and Hindi rose to 875 and 1 400 respectively during the year under report The Publications Divi ion brought out a monthly publication called the *Sanyukta Rajasthan and also issued brochures and pamphlets* on special occasions The Cabinet Section headed by a Liaison Officer kept contact with the Ministers Secretaries and other officers of the Secretariat and served as a link between the Directorate and the Secretariat

Puratatva Mandir

67 *A special organisation was created under the name* and title The Rajasthan Puratatva Mandir under Muni Shri Jin Vijay as the Head of this department for the collection p eservation and study of ancient Indian lore particularly manu cripts of cultural and historical value This department was also entrusted with the *work of publishing authoritative and important books written by* scholars of Rajasthan on ubjects like Dharmshastra literature music astrology architecture ayurveda etc Steps were also taken to publish these valuable manuscripts under the editorship of acknowledged men of letters The work regarding printing of books which had been sent for being printed last year was continued and upto the end of November about 850 pages of them were

printed About 15 to 20 books of small as well as big sizes were prepared in the form of press copies, but they could not be sent for printing due to non-availability of facilities regarding press and absence of sufficient provision in the budget However five books, namely, Samudhakam, Ratnadipika, Prakritananda, Uktirathankara and Kavikausstubha were sent to press for printing purposes

68 About 1 800 valuable manuscripts were collected by this department many of which are ancient and are of special importance Some of these volumes present good specimens of paintings in Rajasthan

Census

69 During the year under review Shri Y L Dashora continued to hold the charge of the post of Superintendent, Census operations for Rajasthan and Ajmer

70 The census operations in the Rajasthan State were carried out on the 1st March, 1951 According to the census of 1951, the total population of Rajasthan State was 1,52,90,797 (79 61,673 males and 73 29,124 females) The population divisionwise is as given below —

	Name of division	Males	Females	Total
1	Jaipur	30 71 914	27 86 097	58 58 011
2	Bikaner	7 84 321	6 99 414	14 83,735
3	Jodhpur	17 51 932	16 05 479	33 57 411
4	Udaipur	16 17 593	15 53 521	31 71 114
5	Kotah	7 35 913	6 84 613	14 20 526

71 The census records, i e, enumeration slips and the national registers of citizens were received by the head office of the Census Department from the various tehsils and municipalities The tabulation staff for checking further processing and tabulation was also recruited and the services of school masters and students of higher classes were also utilised on piece work or daily wages system The three tabulation offices which worked under the Deputy Census Superintendents at Jaipur Jodhpur and Udaipur were frequently inspected by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Rajasthan and Ajmer to watch the efficient and punctual working of all the three divisions After due check and corrections by the Supervisors the figures in the proformas called sorters tickets were compiled in a proforma called compilers posting statement from which the final tables were prepared From the 15th September 1951 the Jodhpur office was closed and the work of that division was also transferred to the Udaipur office

72 As each table was prepared it was finally scrutinised by the Superintendent of Census Operations and submitted to the Registrar General and on receipt of his approval it was sent to the Press for printing Certain tables were thus completed and sent to the Government Press Jodhpur for printing during the year under review

Planning

73 The first Five Year Plan came into operation from 1st April 1951 The development expenditure for the period under report as envisaged in the first Five Year Plan was based on the provisions already made in the State Budget for the ame period for development schemes

74 As the period under review was the first year of the Plan and no extra funds could be made available in this year appreciable progress could not be made with the variou development schemes The expenditure incurred on the various development schemes du ing the year under review amounted to Rs 202 97 lakhs as detailed below —

1	Agriculture	9 81 Lakh Rs
2	Co operation	90 Lakh Rs
3	Rural Development	1 80 Lakh Rs
4	Irrigation	6 32 Lakh Rs
5	Power P ojects	39 60 Lakh Rs
6	Cottage Industries	5 55 Lakh Rs
7	Roads	12 0 Lakh Rs
8	Education	40 79 Lakh Rs
9	Medical	1 77 Lakh Rs
10	Health	1 13 Lakh Rs
11	Hou ing	3 00 Lakh Rs
12	Amelioration of Backward Cla ses	8 80 Lakh Rs
	Total	202 97 Lakh Rs

Rationalisation and re allotment of residential accommodation to Government official at Jaipur etc

75 Soon after the merger of the variou covenanting States Government had to requisition houses in Jaipur etc for providing accommodation to the officers who had been called to Jaipur An ad hoc allotment of houses was made to the officers as and when they were called to Jaipur During the year under review the question of rationalisation of accommodation was taken up by the General Administration Department and it was decided by the Government that allotment of houses at Jaipur should be rationalised keeping in view the rents of the houses and the salary and status of the officers occupying them so that Government may not be put to any avoidable expenditure in respect of Government owned or requisitioned houses As a result of thi step taken by the Government big houses for which the Government had to pay disproportionately high rents were derequisitioned and released from

Government possession As a result of Government's approval to the policy of derequisitioning and costly houses and rationalisation of accommodation, an economy of expenditure to the tune of Rs 35,000/- was effected

Karkhanejat

76 Prior to the integration of covenanting States, there were a number of Karkhanas, minor departments and offices which were mainly intended for the convenience of the Rulers of the States and members of the royal families and for the pomp and splendour of their courts At certain places, the strength of such karkhanas was limited and at other places, it was of a fairly heavy size The karkhanejat consisted of minor departments such as Zenani Deorhi Mardani Deorhi, Baggi Khana, Rath Khana, Pheel Khana, Shutar Khana, Nakkar Khana, Gunjan Khana, Farrash Khana, Guest Houses, Motor Garages, Reception and Entertainment Departments etc

77 Soon after the formation of Rajasthan, necessary measures were taken by the Government for the liquidation and retrenchment of karkhanas in the various covenanting States Most of the retrenchment work in regard to various karkhanas had been completed

78 In July, 1951, a Committee of three members was appointed under the chairmanship of Shri Surendra Singh, Deputy Secretary to Government General Administration Department, to examine and consider as to (1) which karkhanas etc should be abolished, (2) what expenditure should be provided for the remaining departments, if abolition is not possible and (3) what arrangements should be made for the disposal of materials and other things relating to these departments

79 The Committee submitted its report to Government in November, 1951 with specific recommendations regarding the reduction of expenditure in certain remaining karkhanas, which were approved of by the Government to a very great extent Specific recommendations were made regarding the reduction of expenditure on the nine second class circuit houses at Kishangarh Bharatpur Dholpur Jaisalmer, Sirohi Dungarpur, Banswara Partabgarh and Jhalawar and stoppage of expenditure in certain other direction as a result of which an economy to the extent of about Rs 1¾ lakhs was effected It was also approved by the Government that the remaining six circuit houses which were of the nature of service departments should also run on commercial lines as far as possible Recommendations regarding the discontinuance of the firing of time signal guns at divisional headquarters, re organisation of State forts and their maintenance in Rajasthan retrenchment in Zenani Deorhi Jaipur, and other karkhanas of Jaipur unit etc were also made by the Committee for Government s consideration

---

APPENDIX J

List of Acts eancted during the period from 1/4/51 to 31/3/1952

1 The Rajasthan Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1951 (Act No XI of 1951)

2 The Rajasthan Specified Ministers' Salary Act 1951 (Act No XII of 1951)

3 The Rajasthan Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act, 1951 (Act No XIII of 1951)

4 The Rajasthan *Civil Courts Ordinance (Amendment) Act 1951 (Act No XIV of 1951)*

5 The Rajasthan Criminal Procedure (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1951 (Act No XVI of 1951)

6 The Rajasthan Produce Rents Regulating Act, 1951 (Act No XV of 1951)

7 The Udaipur City Municipal (Amendment) Act 1951 (Act No XVII of 1951)

8 *The Rajasthan Motor Vehicles Taxation* (Amendment) Act, 1951 (Act No XVIII of 1951)

9 The Rajasthan Ministers' Salaries Act, 1951 (Act No XIX of 1951)

10 The Rajasthan Revenue Courts Procedure and Jurisdiction (Amendment) Act 1951 (Act No XX of 1951)

11 The Udaipur City Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1951 (Act No XXI of 1951)

12 The Rajasthan Appropriation (No 2) (Amendment) Act 1951 (Act No XXII of 1951)

13 The Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act 1951 (Act No XXIII of 1951)

14 The University of *Rajputana (Amendment) Act, 1951 (Act No XXIV* of 1951)

15 The Sirohi State Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1951 (Act No XXV *of 1951)*

16 The Rajasthan Revenue Courts (Procedure and Jurisdiction) Second Amendment Act 1951 (Act No XXVI *of 1951)*

17 The Rajasthan Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act 1951 (Act No XXVII of 1951)

18 The Rajasthan Court of Wards Act, 1951 (Act No XXVIII of 1951)

19 The Rajasthan Requisitioning of Land (Improvement of Agriculture) Act, 1951 (Act No XXIX of 1951)

APPENDIX II

Criminal Justice

Nature of Offences Reported and Number of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted

Serial No	Description of offences	Number of cases: Offence reported	Number of cases: Returned as true	Number of cases: Brought to trial	Number of persons: Under trial including pending from previous year	Number of persons: Acquitted or discharged	Number of persons: Transferred to another court	Number of persons: Convicted	Number of persons: Committed or referred	Number of persons: Died escaped or transferred to another province	Number of persons: Remaining under trial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Against the State	15	12	15	120	60	14	4			42
2	Relating to the Army and Navy	27	3	41	355	217	52	19		...	67
3	Against Public tranquility	2 052	1 447	1 825	23 683	7 753	4 602	953	47	165	10,163
4	By or relating to Public servants	155	129	129	407	193	35	30		5	144
5	Contempts of the Lawful authority of Public Servants	2 024	2 301	915	4 093	1 406	509	1 223	12	108	835
6	False evidence and offences against Public Justice	303	363	425	21 436	496	150	165	7	37	581
7	Relating to coin and Government stamps	14	26	21	132	65	9	7	20		31
8	Relating to Weights and Measures	27	17	51	105	28	24	15		-	38

APPENDIX—II (*Continued*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	Affecting Public Health Safety Convenience Decency and Morals	.06	127	231	470	116	92	110		5	147
10	Relating to religion	44	4?	29	189	90	15	15	2	1	66
11	Affecting life	1 157	1 106	1 444	6 943	1 465	1 154	426	753	194	? 951
1?	Cau ing miscarriage inju ries to unborn children xposure of infants and concealments of birth	48	43	53	118	53	8	4	1		52
13	Hurt	7 010	5 351	6 8.5	34 813	1 283	6 211	1 512	155	151	11 501
14	Wrongful restraint and wron ful confinement	581	44?	5?8	. 890	1 ?40	438	82	2	33	1 095
15	Criminal Force & Assault	1 .95	765	1 016	4 6.	2 095	749	164	7	11	1 626
16	Kidnapping forcible abduct on slavery and forced labour	82	691	7 7	4 64	1 598	53.	8.	191	30	1 82.
17	R pe	297	34.	395	1 317	2/0	7	70	40	62	503
18	Un natural offence	6	19	36	72	35	4	3	3		27
	TOTAL	16 033	13 316	14 736	86 0.9	3 463	14 973	4 887	1 240	802	31 694

APPENDIX II—(*Continued*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	AGAINST PROPERTY										
1	Theft	7 007	4 822	5 103	18,899	6,953	2 718	1,852	23	191	7,162
2	Extortion	256	143	239	1 022	494	108	59	5	7	349
3	Robbery and Dacoity	1,105	881	1,075	8,219	2 152	1,769	255	190	125	3,728
4	Criminal misappropriation	114	110	127	362	137	53	24	4	2	142
5	Criminal breach of trust	886	739	890	2 156	827	315	157	8	58	791
6	Receiving stolen property	379	352	330	1,016	353	198	103	2	23	337
7	Cheating	915	635	884	2 443	1,146	276	129	16	29	847
8	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	380	374	420	2 440	988	588	14	2	41	827
9	Mischief	1,031	861	889	5 130	2 501	676	107	58	21	1,767
10	Criminal trespass	7,214	5,199	5 116	25 349	10,103	4 458	1,311	228	268	8,981
11	Relating to documents and trade of property marks	116	77	108	399	167	55	13	11	1	152
12	Relating to currency	34	9		32	17	1				14
13	Criminal breach of contract of service	16	2	91	279	167	56	6			50
14	Relating to marriage	626	469	774	3,605	2 039	437	98	4	21	1,006
15	Defamation	693	477	766	3,660	1,998	624	103		5	930
16	Criminal Intimidation insult and annoyance	1,120	647	900	4 340	2,376	654	174	8	8	1,120
17	Under special and local laws	10 475	9 455	13 136	20,089	8,408	2,863	7,145	116	195	10,362
18	Offences under the Cr P C	5 978	4 864	6 755	41 880	26 632	1,390	1 906	230	13	14,709
	TOTAL	38 376	30 116	37 933	1 53,320	67 438	17,239	13 456	905	1,008	53,274
	GRAND TOTAL	51 105	43 132	52 669	2 39 379	99 901	32 212	18 343	2 145	1 810	84 968

APPENDIX III

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

General Results of Trials of Criminal cases

State	Number of offences reported	Number of persons under trial	Persons whose cases were disposed of					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year
			Discharged or acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Transferred to another court	Died Escaped or transferred to another State	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	[illegible]4 408	2 39 379	99 901	18 343	[illegible] 145	32 212	1 810	84 968

APPENDIX IV

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

General Results of Appeals and Revisions

State	Number of persons							
	Number of appellants and applications for revision before the Courts	Appeal or application rejected	Sentence or order confirmed	Sentence altered	Sentence reverted	Otherwise disposed of	Died, escaped or transferred to another state	Pending trial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	12 655	3 972	2,532	899	1,106	1 540	41	2,565

APPENDIX V

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Punishments inflicted in Criminal Cases.

State	Number of persons executed	Number of persons sentenced to								Total amount of fine.			Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment			
								Fine								
		Death	Transportation or Penal Servitude	Imprisonment	Fine or forfeiture	Whipping	Give Security	Rs 10/ and under	Over Rs 10/	Imposed	Realised	Paid as compensation	One month and under	Above one month to 6 months	Above 6 months to 2 years	Above 2 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rajasthan		[illegible]0	72	6969	8572	129	[illegible]057						1940	3620	1039	298

APPENDIX VI

List of Members of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly

S No 1	*Name of the Member* 2	*Constituency* 3
1	Shri Abani Kumar Mookerjee	Phagi
2	Lt Col Rajadhiraj of Banera Shri Amar Singh	Shahpura
3	Shri Amrit Lal Yadev	Rajsamand Relmagra
4	Shri Arjun Singh	Sheogunj
5	Shri Badri Lal	Partabgarh Nimbahera
6	Shri Badri Prasad Gupta	Bansur
7	Shri Balvir	Lachhmangarh
8	Shri Belji	Banswara
9	Shri Bhagwan Singh Tarangi	Jhalrapatan
10	Shri Bhairun Lal Kala Badal	Khanpur
11	Major Th Bhairon Singh of Khejarla	Sojat Desuri
12	Shri Bhairon Singh Barkana	Bali Desuri
13	Shri Bhairon Singh	Rajsamand Relmagra
14	Shri Th Bhanu Pratap Singh	Roopnagar
15	Shri Bhawani Sahai Sharma	Thanagazi
16	Shri Bheron Singh	Danta Ramgarh
17	Shri Th Bhim Singh	Nawalgarh
18	Shri Bhogi Lal Pandya	Sagwara
19	Shri Bhola Nath	Lachhmangarh Rajgarh
20	Shri Bhopal Singh	Merta East
21	Shri Bishambar Nath Joshi	Bandikui
22	Shri Bishan Singh	Pali-Sojat
23	Raj Kumar Shri Brijendra Pal	Karauli
24	Shri Chandan Mal Baid	Sardarsahar
25	Shri Chand Mal Mehta	Kishangarh
26	Shri Chandra Kant Rao	Artu Mangrol
27	Shri Chhanga	Hindaun
28	Shri Chatter Singh	Jaswantpura
29	Shri Chhotu Singh	Alwar
30	Shri Chittar Lal Sharma	Burdi
31	Shri Chunni Lal	Mandal
[illegible]	Shri [illegible] Singh	Ladpura

1	2	3
33	Shri Damodar Vyas	Malpura
34	Shri Deen Bandhu Parmar	Saira
35	Shri Devi Singh	Udaipur
36	Shri Th Dharam Chandar	Saporta
37	Shri Dharam Pal	Raisinghnagar Karanpur
38	Shri Dhulji Bhai Bha sar	Ghatol
39	Lt Col R S Dilip Sinha of Betera	Unthala
40	Shri Durlabh S ngh	Ramgarh
41	Shri Ganga Singh	Nagaur East
42	Shri Ganpat Singh	Jaswantpura Sanchore
43	Shri Ghasi Ram	Tijara
44	Shri Ghasi Pam Yadav	Mandawa
45	Shri Ghisi Singh Katala	Weir
46	Shri Gopal Singh	A ind
47	Shri Gopi Lal Hadev	Nagar
48	Shri Gulab Chand Kashwal	Jaipur City C
49	Shri Gurdayal Singh Sandhu	Raisinghnagar Karanpur
50	Shri Hanwant Singh	Jaisalmer
51	Shri Hansraj Arya	Bhadra
52	Shri Hansraj Jatia	Bari
53	Shri Hari Dev Joshi	Dungarpur
54	Shri Hari Dutt	Bharatpur
55	Shri Hari Ram Ninawa	Bagidora
56	Shri Hari Shanker Sidhant Shastri	Jaipur Chaksu
57	Shri Hari Singh	Jalore B
58	Shri Har Lal Singh	Chirawa
59	Shri Hazari Lal Sharma	Kotputli
60	*Shri Himmat Singh of Phalod*	*Phalodi*
61	Shri Himmat Singh of Atru	Atru
62	Shri Inder Nath Modi	Jodhpur City A
63	Shri Ishwar Singh	Sikar Tehsil
64	Shri Jagat Singh Jhala	Badisadri Kapasin
65	Shri Jai Chandra	Badisadri Kapasin
66	Shri Jaswant Singh	Bikaner Tehsil
67	Shri Jawan Singh Solanki	Sirohi

1	2	3
68	Shri Jeyendra Singh	Manoharthana
69	Shri Kan Singh	Nokha
70	Shri Kanwar Lal Jelia	Ladpura
71	Shri Kapil Deo	Neem ka Thana C
72	Shri Kastoor Chand	Shahpura-Banera
73	Shri Kesri Singh of Sojat	Sojat Main
74	Shri Keshri Singh of Nagaur	Nagaur West
75	Maharaja Shri Kesri Singh	Patan
76	Shri Kesri Singh Bejolia	Mandalgarh
77	Shri Khet Singh	Shergarh
78	Shri Kishan Lal Shah	Nawan
79	Shri Kishore Singh of Hatigaon	Sanchore
80	Shri Kumbha Ram Chowdhary	Churu
81	Shri Ladu Ram Chowdhary	Neem ka Thana A
82	Shri Lal Bahadur	Sangod
83	Shri Lal Singh	Girwa
84	Shri Lalu Ram	Tonk
85	Shri Laxman Hirat	Sarada Salumber
86	Shri Laxman Singh	Bali
87	Shri Madan Mohan	Parbatsar
88	Shri Madho Lal (Mehar)	Jhalrapatan
89	Shri Th Madho Singh of Jasol	Barmer C
90	Shri Madho Singh	Jalore A
91	Shri Mahadev Prasad N Pandit	Ratangarh
92	Shri Mahadev Prasad	Khetri
93	Shri Mangal Singh Kachawaha	Jodhpur Tehsil North
94	Shri Dr Mangal Singh	Bari
95	Shri Manna Bhil	Parbatsar Nimbahera
96	Shri Manphool Singh	Nohar
97	Shri Man Singh	Jamwa Ramgarh
98	Shri Raja Man Singh	Kumher
99	Shri Mathura Das	Deedwana
100	Shri Mohabat Singh	Bhasri
101	Shri Mohammad Ibrahim	Kaman
102	Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia	Udaipur
103	Shri Mohan Singh Bhati	Jaitaran East-Sojat East

1	2	3
104	Shri Mota Ram Chowdhary	Sewana
105	Shri Moti Chand Khaganchi	Bikaner City
106	Shri Moti Lal Chowdhary	Deedwana Parbat sar
107	Shri Moti Ram	Ganganagar
108	Shri Mukti Lal Modi	Bairath
109	Shri Narayan Chaturvedi	Jaipur Chaksu
110	Shri Narayan Lal	Lachmangarh
111	Shri Narottam Lal Joshi	Jhunjhunu
112	Shri Narsingh Kachhawaha	Jodhpur Tehsil South
113	Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha	Merta West
114	Shri Nathu Singh	Barmer B
115	Shri Pratap Singh	Chittor
116	Shri Prabhu Dayal	Churu
117	Shri Pratap Sin h	Sujangarh
118	Shri Pyare Lal	Sironj
119	Shri Radha Krishana Maroo	Sikar Town
1 0	Major Th Raghubir Singh Bissau	Khetri
1_1	Major Apji Shri Raghuraj Singh of Keola	Kishangunj
122	Shri Ram Chander Chowdhary	Sadulgarh
123	Shri Ram Dayal Upadhyaya	Jhazpur
1°4	Shri Ramji Lal Yadev	Behror
1 5	Shri Ram Karan Joshi	Lalsot Dausa
1_6	Sh i Ram Kishore Vyas	Jaipur B
127	Shi Ram Lal Bansiwal	Lalsot Dausa
128	Shri Ram Ratan Tikkiwal	Tonk
129	Shri Ridhi Chand Paliwal	Hindaun
130	Shri Roshan Lal	Saira
131	Shri Rup Narain	Neem ka Ghana B
132	Capt Shri Sajjan S ngh	Hindoli
133	Shri Sampat Ram	Lachmangarh Raj garh
134	Shri Sangran Singh	Bhim
13_	Maharawal Shri Sangram S ngh	Amber B
136	Shri Santosh Singh Kachhawaha	B lara
137	Rao Raja Shri Sardar S ngh	Uniara
138	Shri Shah Al muddin	Jaipur City A
139	Shri Sambhu Singh	Sahada

1	2	3
140	Maharaj Shri Sheo Dhan Singh	Khamnor
141	Shri Sri Bhan Singh	Rupbas
142	Shri Sri Dass Goel	Sawai Madhopur
143	Shri Sri Gopal Bhargava	Dholpur
144	Shri Shyam Lal Goel	Nadoti
145	Shri Sohan Lal Bhatnagar	Sarada-Salumber
146	Shri Soma Walu Bhil	Dungarpur
147	Shri Sugan Chand Jain	Begun
148	Shri Tan Singh	Barmer A'
149	Shri Tej Mal Bapna	Bhilwara
150	Maharaja Shri Tej Raj Singh	Pipalda
151	Shri Kr Tej Singh	Amber A'
152	Shri Tej Pal	Weir
153	Shri Tika Ram Paliwal	Mahuwa
154	Shri Triveni Shyam Sharma	Sil rai
155	Shri Udai Lal Verdia	Lasadia
156	Th Shri Ummed Singh	Jaitaran North West
157	Shri Ved Pal Tyagi	Chhabra
158	Shri Vijai Sinha	Kumbalgarh
159	Shri Virendra Singh	Malarna Chour
160	Shri Har Krishana Vyas	Jodhpur B

APPENDIX VII

List of Members of the House of the People

S No	Name of Member	Name of Constituency
1	Shri Ram Karan Joshi	Jaipur Swaimadhopur
2	Shri Girraj Sharan Singh	Bharatpur Swaimadhopur
3	Shri Manak Chand	
4	Shri Sobha Ram	Alwar
5	Shri Panna Lal*	Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu
6	Shri Morarka Radhey Shyam Ram Kumar	
7	Maharaja Shri Karni Singhji	Bikaner Churu
8	Shri Hanwant Singh	Jodhpur
9	Shri Bhawani Singh	Barmer Jalore
10	Shri Ajit Singh	Sirohi Pali
11	Shri Gajadhar	Nagaur Pali
12	Shri Nand Lal	Sikar
13	Shri Daulat Mal	Jaipur
14	Shri Panna Lal R Kaushik	Tonk
15	Shri Hari Ram	Bhilwara
16	Shri Balwant Singh	Udaipur
17	Shri Bheeka Bhai†	Banswara Dungarpur
18	Shri Trivedi Uma Shanker	Chittor
19	Shri Chandra Sen	Kotah Bundi
20	Shri Nemi Chand	Kotah Jhalawar

Note — *Denotes members of scheduled castes

†Denotes members of scheduled tribes

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing details of Special Crimes in 1951

S No	District	Area in Sq Miles	Population	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot		Burglary	Preventive		
							Reported	Investigated		109 Cr Pc	110	Cattle theft
1	Jaipur	6295 4	16 56 097	18	22	24	103	78	290	247	23	205
2	Tonk	3581 6	4 00 947	3	15	7	22	17	299	22	1	47
3	Jhunjhunu	2310 5	5 88 621	13	12	9	54	44	253	59	2	94
4	Sikar	2041 9	6,77,782	15	22	14	62	57	273	60	10	99
5	Alwar	3245 3	8 61 093	11	20	17	40	39	436	68	3	115
6	Bharatpur	3132 6	9,07 390	18	19	23	55	44	484	79	24	88
7	Sawai Madhopur	4203 8	7 65,172	6	12	16	59	58	285	43	—	40
8	Jodhpur	9434 4	6 91 786	4	28	24	60	50	413	82	—	98
9	Jaisalmer	15967 5	1 02 743	4	18	11	9	9	29	2	—	34
10	Jalore	4923 6	4 59 467	8	13	19	61	60	129	3	4	84
11	Barmer	10150 0	4 41 368	11	18	10	8	8	114	13	1	111
12	Pali	4750 7	6 60 856	12	17	22	31	31	329	22	2	125
13	Nagaur	6898 8	7 63 829	7	27	16	40	38	195	57	—	114
14	Sirohi	1671 1	2,37,362	—	4	6	8	8	75	1	—	40
15	Udaipur	6957 5	11 91 232	38	79	34	143	132	656	82	4	260
16	Dungarpur	1466 3	3 08 243	1	16	7	21	21	112	4	1	93
17	Banswara	1953 8	3 56 559	14	18	14	41	41	212	12	—	48
18	Chittor	3231 2	5 87 724	25	32	23	79	75	645	50	2	126
19	Bhilwara	4671 5	7 27 356	14	42	20	64	56	469	39	13	146
20	Kotah	4784 6	7 66 108	13	39	24	46	36	511	69	2	174
21	Bundi	2139 9	2 80 518	1	11	3	11	9	165	8	3	34
22	Jhalawar	2311 2	3,73 810	0	21	13	18	18	371	—	—	121
23	Bikaner	8116 6	3 30 323	5	19	6	14	14	246	68	2	64
24	Ganganagar	8225 0	6 30 130	9	48	36	5	5	192	79	4	134
25	Churu	6012 4	5 23 276	13	23	10	25	25	195	77	3	82

APPENDIX IX

List of important Road Works taken up or carried out during 1951 52

S No 1	Name of work 2
1	Construction of Rupangar Road
2	Tarring first coat at Chirawa P lani Road
3	Completion of Bharatpur Bayana Road
4	Constructing road in New Mandi Bharatpur
5	Culvert and Causeway on Gogunda Road
6	*Causeway Nala at Bhopal agar*
7	Bitumen treatment road from Nathdwara Station to Town 7 miles
8	Kankroli pur Road
	(a) Kankroli Kanwaripur Road
	(b) Kanwaria pur Road—Kankroli Saharan Road
9	Construction of a Bridge over Bhandholi Nallah in Mile 29 of Tonk Deoli Road
10	Pavying Bazar at Sawai Madhopur
11	Construction of Kutcha portion of 2½ Miles of Nadbai Road
12	Metalling 2 miles of F W Road between Sironj and Lateri
13	Gravel road from Sindari to Sanchore
14	Dholpur Rajakhera Road
15	Painting of miles 25 7 30 31 & 36 of Jaipur Delhi Road (546 RJ 8)
16	Painting Jaipur Ajmer Section Miles 16 19 21 23 28 37 & 38 (54 RJ 8)
17	Construction Kankroli Dewair Section (541 RJ 8)
18	Painting Miles 26 to 28 of Kankroli Dewair Section (547 RJ 8)
19	Kishangarh Rupangarh Road
20	Mandawar Jhunjhunu Road
21	Kolayat Bap Road
22	Sadulpur Sanku Road
23	*Jodhpur Nagaur Road*
24	Deehu to Lohawat Road
25	Deshnok Chadi Road
26	Phalsund to Pokaran Road
27	Part of Nagaur Chadi Road
28	Taran to Sanjl Road
29	Molasar to Losal Road.
30	Sirohi Anadra Karanti Road
31	Barmer Sindri Road

1	2
32	*Ras Kurki Alniawas Road*
33	Chandawal *Baiji ka* Guda Road
34	Baitu to Undu Road
35	Kherwara Chand Pahada Vijainagar Road
36	Salamber Dhariawad Road
37	Asind Badnor Road
38	Dungarpur Ratanpur Road
39	Gahakot Badgana Road
40	Bhatiawar Dhanawad Road
41	Udaipur Chittor Road
42	Kotra Ogna Road
43	Banswara Danpur Road
44	Metalling Alwar Behror Road
45	Constructing metalled road joining Baroda Meo *to* Laxmangarh to *Govindgarh via Jaluki Junction*
46	Metalling Jaipur Chomu Road
47	Construction of pucca road from Ganganagar to Padampur 1st 6 miles
48	Construction of road from Sadulgarh (Hanuman) Junction to Town
49	Constructing Alnia Bridge on Durrah Road
50	Metalling unmetalled portion of Baran Atru Gaughat & Salpura Gaughat Road
51	Metalling Pachpahar Dug Gangdhar Road
52	Constructing road from Surajpole Road to Dhanmandi Kotah
53	Metalling Bhilwara Town Road
54	Metalling Shahpura Mandal *Road*
55	Constructing Fatehsagar Circuit Road
56	Constructing Kharanja Across Sukhani river at Pipalda
57	Metalling the unmetalled portion *of road from* 6/13 *to* 3/16 *near Digod* on Kotah Etawa Road
58	Pat River Bridge
59	Metalling 6 miles of Tatarpur Bansur Road
60	Construction of Doongarpur Sagwara Road
61	Metalling Udaipur Chittor Road
62	Metalling Kushalgarh Udaigarh Road
63	Construction of Arh Tarred Road

1	2
32	Ras Kurki Almawar Road.
33	Chandawal Baiji ka Guda Road.
34	Batu to Undu Road.
35	Kherwara Chand Pahada Vijanagar Road.
36	Salamber Dhariawad Road.
37	Asind Bijanor Road.
38	Dungarpur Patanpur Road.
39	Galiakot Badguna Road.
40	Bhatawar Dhariawad Road
41	Udaipur Chittor Road.
42	Kotra Ogna Road
43	Banswara Danpur Road.
44	Metalling Alwar Behror Road.
45	Constructing metalled road joining Baroda Meo to Laxmangarh to Govindgarh via Jaluki Junction
46	Metalling Jaipur Chomu Road
47	Construction of pacca road from Ganganagar to [illegible] miles.
48	Construction of road from Sadulgarh (Hanuman Junction) Town.
49	Constructing Alna Bridge on Durah Road.
50	Metalling unmetalled portion of Biran [illegible] & [illegible] Road.
51	Metalling Pachpahar Dug Gangdhar Road.
52	Constructing road from Sarajpole Road to [illegible] Road.
53	Metalling Bellwara Town Road
54	Metalling Shahpura Mandal Road.
55	Constructing Fatehnagar [illegible] Road.
56	Constructing Kharara across [illegible] river at [illegible]
57	Metalling the unmetalled portion of road from [illegible] on Kotah Etawa Road
	[illegible] Road
	Metalling 6 miles of [illegible] Road.
60	Construction of [illegible] Road.
61	Metalling Udaipur Chittor Road.
62	Metalling [illegible] Road.
63	Construction of [illegible] Road.